FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ALIA, LEADERS INAUGURATE PALACE OF CONGRESSES

AU311255 Tirana ATA in English 0922 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Tirana, October 31 (ATA) -- On the eve of the great events, the opening of the 9th congress of the party and the celebration of the 45th anniversary of its founding, the Palace of Congresses was inaugurated in the capital on October 30. Attending were Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and Comrade Adil Carcani, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers; the members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Rita Marko; the alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Llambi Gegprifti, and Prokop Murra; the secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Vangjel Cerrava; the member of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, Nexhmije Hoxha, the first secretary of Tirana District Party Committee, Piro Kondi, members of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and government.

Amidst the joyful atmosphere, Comrade Vangjel Cerrava took the floor. He pointed out among other things that we have gathered to inaugurate amidst a joyful atmosphere one of the important projects and I would say the most beautiful one of the 7th 5-Year Plan, the Palace of Congresses. We are right to say that this project is special, because here the party will gather in its congresses and high forums, to examine the achievements and to open new horizons to the nonstop progress of the country, to strengthen the homeland and for the prosperity of our people.

Further on, Comrade Vangjel Cerrava stressed that this project has also its memorable history. The decision to build it was adopted by the 8th congress of the party. While declaring its historic proceedings closed, Comrade Enver Hoxha, proceeding from the legitimate desire that as many as possible representatives of the Albanian Communists attend the congresses of the party, proposed that the Palace of Congresses be built in the capital of our beloved homeland, in Tirana. We all have emotions that in these memorable days although our beloved and glorious leader Comrade Enver Hoxha is not among us, we powerfully feel his ardent wish given five years ago, and the party and people will be proud of this wonderful palace for many years.

Amidst the great joy and enthusiasm of those present, Comrade Ramiz Alia cut the inauguration ribbon.

Comrade Ramiz Alia congratulated the designers and builders of the Palace of Congresses and described this achievement as a great victory for the party, people, the Albanian school, culture and technique. That is why, he said, the party and the people are grateful to you for the great work you have done.

Comrade Ramiz Alia and other comrades left the Palace of Congresses seen off with great love.

ALIA, LEADERS OPEN FIGURATIVE ARTS EXHIBITION

AU021644 Tirana ATA in English 1015 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Tirana, November 2 (ATA) -- On the eve of the two memorable events, the 9th congress of the party and the jubilee of the 45th anniversary of its founding, the National Exhibition of Figurative Arts, organized by the Ministry of Education and Culture and the Writers' and Artists' League of Albania was opened at the Gallery of Figurative Arts in the capital on November 1 afternoon.

Attending the opening ceremony of the exhibition were the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Comrade Ramiz Alia and Comrades Adil Carcani, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, the members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party Hekuran Isai, Manush Myftiu, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, the alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party Foto Cami, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra, the member of the Central Committee of the Party and chairman of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, Nexhmije Hoxha, the first secretary of the District Party Committee Piro Kondi, members of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and government.

Present were also the foreign delegations and friends who have come to attend the proceedings of the 9th congress of the party and the celebrations of the 45th anniversary of its founding. [passage omitted]

ALIA, LEADERS RECEIVE FOREIGN DELEGATIONS

AU021642 Tirana ATA in English 1007 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Spelling of all names as received]

[Text] Tirana, November 2 (ATA) -- The first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, received on November 1, before noon in one of the halls of the Palace of Congresses the delegation of the sister parties and foreign friends that have come to attend the proceedings of the 9th Congress of the PLA as well as the celebrations of the 45th anniversary of its founding: the delegation of the CP of Vietnam, led by Tran Xuan Bach, secretary of its Central Committee, the delegation of the CP of Brazil, led by Hoao Amazonas, first secretary of its Central Committee, the delegation of the RCP of Britain (M-l), led by Michael Hamilton, its secretary general, the delegation of the CP of Dahomey, led by Bernard Tonjon, member of its Central Committee, the delegation of the CP of Denmark (M-l), led by Klaus Riis Klausen, its first secretary, the delegation of the CP of Labour of the Dominican Republic, led by Rafael Chaljub Mejia, its secretary general, the delegation of the CP (M-l) of Ecuador, led by Camilio Almeida, secretary of its Central Committee, the delegation of CP of Indonesia, the delegation of the CP of Canada (M-l), led by Hardial Bains, first secretary of its Central Committee, the delegation of the Chilean CP (Proletarian Action), led by Francisco Gonzales, its first secretary, the delegation of the Peruvian Communist Party (M-l), led by Antonio Fernandez, its secretary general, the delegation of the CP (Reconstructed) of Portugal, led by Eduard Pires, first secretary of its Central Committee, the delegation of the CP of Sapin (M-l), led by Raul Marco, first secretary of its Central Committee, the delegation of the CP of Sweden, led by Anders Nerson, first secretary of its Central Committee, the delegation of the CP of New Zealand, led by Harold Crook, its secretary and the friends Gora Ibrahim, from Azania, foreign secretary of PAC [Pan African Congress], Ali Mohamed, from Tanzania, editor-in-chief of the newspaper UHURU, deputy, Suzanne Marti, from France, Ubaldo Butafava from Italy, journalist and Jack Shulman from the USA, publicist.

Attending the reception were Comrades Adil Carcani, Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Llambi Gegprifti, Qirjako Mihali, Prokop Murra, the secretary of the Central Committee of the party Vangjel Cerrava, the member of the Central Committee of the party, Sofokli Lazri, the director of the Foreign Department of the Central Committee of the party Agim Popa.

Comrade Ramiz Alia spoke at the reception. He expressed the joy of all Albanian Communists over the participation of the delegations of the sister parties and foreign friends in the proceedings of the 9th congress of the PLA and the celebrations of the 45th anniversary of its founding, which they consider as an expression of the feelings of internationalist friendship. We have always had close to us the Marxist-Leninist sister parties, he said. They have backed up us on our road, that is why your coming to the congress is not merely an act of solidarity, but is also an encouragement for us. Comrade Ramiz Alia also pointed out the importance of the resolute struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism, that try to hinder the efforts of the proletariat and peoples for national and social liberation.

Comrade Ramiz Alia also spoke to the members of the delegations and foreign friends on the achievements of our people under the leadership of the party in the construction of socialism, in compliance with the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, as well as on the brilliant prospects opened to them in the future.

The reception passed in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere. Later on, the foreign delegations and friends visited some of the environements of the Palace of Congresses.

ALIA, CARCANI GREET ALGERIAN LEADERRS, PEOPLE

AU020101 Tirana ATA in English 1029 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Tirana, November 1 (ATA) -- Comrades Ramiz Alia, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania have sent the following message of greetings to his excellency, Mr. Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, and his excellency, Mr. Abdelhamid Brahimi, prime minister of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic.

The celebration of the day of the Algerian revolution gives us the special pleasure, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the Council of Ministers and in our names, to convey to you, to the Algerian Government and people our cordial and friendly greetings and wishes.

The Albanian people, who are linked with the fraternal Algerian people through an ancient traditional friendship, have closely and attentively followed their victories both in the past, with the struggle for freedom and national independence, and today, for the development and progress of the country and wish them wholeheartedly new successes for the prosperity of the homeland.

We assess with satisfaction the successful development of the friendly relations between our two countries, which respond to the aspirations and desires of our fraternal peoples. We are convinced that in the future these relations will undergo new, more fruitful development to the benefit of our two peoples and countries and in the interest of the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism.

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE REPORT FOR 1-31 OCTOBER

AU312052 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its broadcasts between 1 and 31 October carries the following economic performance reports (time and date of broadcast in parentheses):

Berat District overfulfilled its 9-month plan by 16 million leks (1900 GMT 19 October). Half the number of enterprises in the district engaged in industrial production have prefulfilled the 10-month plan and the district expects to overfulfill its plan by 31 October by 22 million leks (1430 GMT 28 October).

Durres District completed its 9-month plan 3 days early, with 14 million leks excess production (1900 GMT 8 October). The 10-month plan has been overfulfilled (1430 GMT 28 October).

Elbasan District has overfulfilled the 1 January-5 October plan by 32 million leks (1700 GMT 12 October). The metallurgical combine overfulfilled its 1 January-10 October plan by 26 million leks (1900 GMT 23 October).

Fier District reported that collectives had fulfilled their 9-month plan (1430 GMT 2 October). Forty-six collectives prefulfilled the 10-month plan (19 October 20 October).

Gramsh District overfulfilled itse 9-month plan by 8 percent. Nine out of 12 collectives overfulfilled their respective plans (1900 GMT 5 October). The plan for the 1 January-15 October period was exceeded by 9 percent (1900 GMT 24 October). The district also exceeded its 10-month plan by 8 perent, or 2,200,000 leks worth of production (1100 GMT 30 October).

Kolonje District has prefulfilled its 10-month industrial production plan, and expects to produce goods worth 1.5 million leks more by the end of the month (1900 GMT 20 October). Kolonje District also fulfilled its 10-month plan 11 days early (1430 GMT 31 October).

Korce District fulfilled 100 percent of its 9-month general industrial production plan (1430 GMT 9 October).

Kruje District overfulfilled its 1 January-30 September plan by 7 million leks, which represents the annual target, and overfulfilled its export plan by 10 percent (1430 GMT 3 October). By 10 October above-plan production had attained a value of 8.7 million leks (1430 GMT 15 October). The export plan up to 20 October was exceeded by 700,000 leks (1430 GMT 27 Oct).

Kukes District4 exceeded its 1 January-15 October plan by 0.5 percent (1430 GMT 16 October).

Lezhe District has overfulfilled its industrial production plan by 4.5 million leks (1900 GMT 26 October).

Librazhd District overfulfilled its 9-month plan by 3 million leks (1430 GMT 6 October), and exceeded the plan up to 10 October by 2.5 million leks (1430 GMT 14 October). The 10-month plan was completed ahead of schedule (1900 GMT 26 October).

Mat District overfulfilled its 1 January-15 October plan by 4 percent (1430 GMT 21 October) and fulfilled the 10-month plan 10 days ahead of schedule (1900 GMT 26 October).

Permet District reported that all its collectives prefulfilled the 9-month plan, and by 20 September had exceeded their planned production targets by 1.3 million leks (1900 GMT 8 October).

Pogradec District exceeded its 9-month plan by 6 percent (1430 GMT 6 October), and exceeded its plan to 15 October by 9,412,000 leks (1900 GMT 17 October). The 1 January-10 October plan was exceeded by 6.3 percent (1900 GMT 22 October), and the plan up to 20 October was exceeded by 9 million leks (1900 GMT 23 October).

Puke District exceeded its 1 January-15 October plan by 8 percent, or 6 million leks (1900 GMT 17 October).

Sarande District exceeded its 9-month plan by over 15 million leks (1430 GMT 2 October). Ninety percent of this excess was achieved through an 8 percent higher productivity (1900 GMT 4 October).

Shkoder District exceeded its 9-month plan by 40 million leks (1430 GMT 7 October), and exceeded its plan up to 10 October by 42 million leks, also exceeding its export plan by 57 million leks (1900 GMT 13 October). The annual export plan was fulfilled by mid-October (1900 GMT 30 October).

Tirana District reported that an initiative to increase efficiency and boost budget revenue by 85 million leks and the accumulation fund by 80 million leks by the end of this year was crowned with success 3 months early (1900 GMT 9 October).

Tropoje District prefulfilled its 9-month plan on 20 September, and exceeded its 9-month plan by 12 million leks (1430 GMT 13 October). A 13 percent overfulfillment of the 10-month plan is anticipated (1430 GMT 31 October).

Vlore District exceeded its 9-month plan by 2 percent, and 12 million leks worth of above-plan production is expected by the end of October (1900 GMT 23 October).

PUBLICATION OF BOOK BY HOXHA: 'ALWAYS VIGILANT'

AU301619 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 30 Oct 86

[From the press review]

[Text] ZERI I POPULLIT carries an article written by Simon Stefani, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, entitled "The Revolutionary Vigilance -- Indispensable and Permanent Demand for All". This article is devoted to the new book by Comrade Enver Hoxha, "Always Vigilant" which, as the article stresses, is another work of theoretical and political importance published for the communists, cadres and masses on the eve of the 9th Congress of the PLA and the 45th anniversary of its founding.

ACCIDENT AT CHEMICAL PLANT NEAR VARNA KILLS 17

AU011809 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] We start this broadcast with an announcement:

Today an industrial accident occurred at the Devnya Chemical Combine, causing the deaths of 17 people, while 19 persons have been admitted to hospital for urgent medical attention. A governmental commission has been appointed, which will commence work at the site immediately, to establish the causes of the accident and to reestablish normal production.

Commission Begins Inquiry

AU021842 Paris AFP in English 1829 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Sofia, Nov 2 (AFP) -- A government commission has started an inquiry into an explosion Saturday at Bulgaria's biggest chemical plant near the Black Sea town of Varna which left 17 dead and 19 injured, Bulgarian press reports said here Sunday.

The accident's causes were apparently not yet known. The reports announced the explosion at Devnya, about 30 kilometres (18 miles) west of Varna, without giving other details.

The reports said the plant was the biggest in Bulgaria, employing several thousand workers, and one of the biggest in Europe.

It was divided into a dozen sections producing sodium carbonate, caustic soda, sodium nitrate, chlorine and cement, the reports said, adding that the inquiry commission would also take steps to normalise production at the plant.

The accident came a day after a Politburo meeting of the Bulgarian Communist Party decided to sack chemical industry chiefs for failing to show interest in or develop new ideas "based on the scientific and technical revolution."

Radio Sofia said Saturday that the executives were sacked for incompetence and replaced by experts headed by Dimitur Dachev, first deputy chairman of the state planning commission.

POLITBURO RELIEVES CHEMICAL INDUSTRY LEADERSHIP

AU311939 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] From the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee:

Since the 13th BCP Congress, to fulfill its decisions and in accordance with the criteria approved by the BCP Central Committee Politburo for qualitatively new growth in the economy, work has expanded throughout the country to unleash additional reserves in order to implement the tasks of the year and develop the plan for scientific, technical, and socioeconomic development during the period of the Ninth 5-Year Plan.

The majority of the leadership of the economic trusts, combines, and enterprises have a responsibile approach to the new requirements. However, the leadership of the Chemical Industry Economic Trust was unable to apply a new approach and display creativity and breadth of vision for the further efficient, dynamic development of our chemical industry.

Notwithstanding the efforts and help of the central state organs, numerous dialogues demonstrated indubitably that this leadership cannot cope with the current problems and is incapable, in the drawing up of the plan for the coming year and for the period until 1990, to propose new ideas and concrete solutions for qualitatively new growth in the branch based on the contemporary scientific and technical revolution.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo, having discussed the situation that has been created, decided to propose to the Council of Ministers that it should relieve the leadership of the Chemical Industry Economic Trust and close its central administration. The Economic Council under the Council of Ministers is ordered to propose new organizational-administrative structures for the self-managing economic organizations in the branch. Until these structures are established, the day-to-day management of the chemical industry and the maintenance of the dialogue with the combines and enterprises for the drawing up of the plan for next year and the Ninth 5-Year Plan period is to be carried out by a group of specialists from the Economic Council, the State Planning Commission, and the State Commission for Research and Technologies under the chairmanship of Dimitur Dachev, the first deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

Declaration on Rejkjavik

AU311458 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 31 Oct 86

["Declaration of the National Assembly" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, October 31 (BTA) -- The Soviet-American summit meeting in Reykjavik became an important political event in international life and in the struggle against the arms race, for nuclear disarmament and for averting the threat of an annihilating war, reads a declaration in support of the Soviet line in Reykjavik adopted at a session of the National Assembly here.

It gives a high assessment to the timely initiative of the Soviet Union for a meeting between Mr Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr Ronald Reagan.

The bold and constructive approach of the Soviet Union to mankind's vitally important problems considers the interests of the two countries, of their allies and of all peoples in the world. It is an eloquent expression of new political thinking in international relations spelled out by the realities of the missile-nuclear age, the declaration stresses, and at the same time it expresses regret that this historic chance was not taken advantage of due to the unwillingness of the U.S. Government to give up its "Star Wars" project and due to its striving to achieve military superiority and to drag the world into a new stage of the arms race.

In spite of the fact that the agreements were not completed, the Reykjavik summit was not futile. The accord which was outlined on a number of issues of strategic offensive weapons and on the medium-range missiles in Europe showed the way to real progress to nuclear disarmament. The summit raised to a higher level not only the Soviet-American dialogue, but the East-West dialogue as well, the declaration reads.

It points out that the summit elucidated the approaches of the two countries on the cardinal issues of security and disarmament. Now everyone can see where the resistence against real disarmament is coming from and how things actually stand. The problems of war and peace can be solved only if we think and act in a new way.

The National Assembly expresses the hope that the U.S. will realize the entire seriousness of the present situation in the world and will respond to the proposals of the Soviet Union directed towards guaranteeing peace on the planet from the position of realism and with a keen sense of responsibility.

By way of conclusion the National Assembly appeals to the parliaments and governments of all countries to make their own contribution to the common struggle for normalizing the international situation and for doing away with the threat of a nuclear war.

Action Against Air Pollution

AU011601 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] At the session of the National Assembly, upon the proposal of the leadership of the parliamentary groups of the BCP and the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, changes were made in the compositions of certain of the permanent commissions of the National Assembly.

In the spirit of the accepted parliamentary practice, National Assembly Deputy Khristo Ruskov put a question to Vasil Tsanov, the minister of transportation. Comrade Ruskov expressed the serious concern of the Sofia public regarding air pollution and the increase in the noise level in Sofia due to passenger bus transportation. The floor was then given to Vasil Tsanov, minister of transportation.

Comrade Tsanov described in detail the measures being taken to overcome the present alarming situation, the new concept being developed, and the already adopted integrated program for the development of the capital's transportation system during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period and until the year 2000. In connection with the inquiry made by National Assembly Deputy Khristo Ruskov, the Ninth National Assembly decided that the reply from Vasil Tsanov, the minister of transportation, should be forwarded to the Council of Ministers in order to obtain a speedy solution to the questions related to the protection of the environment. The Sofia City People's Council was instructed to take urgent measures to cleanse and not permit the pollution of the air in the capital from road vehicles.

Session Closes

AU311617 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Dear listeners, we are again switching to our reporter at the National Assembly Hall. Boyan Bonev reports:

Dear listeners, the second session of the Ninth National Assembly closed just a minute ago. Our previous broadcast coincided with the discussion on the draft project for a declaration of the National Assembly on the results of the Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik. Following the statements of the National Assembly deputies, the declaration was unanimously adopted.

This important document points out the great importance of this event in international life, in the struggle against the arms race, and in connection with the elimination of the danger of a nuclear war. The declaration stresses that the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria appeals to the parliaments and governments of all countries to contribute to a successful struggle for the normalization of the international atmosphere, for the elimination of the danger of nuclear war.

Side by side with its allies and with all peace-loving forces in the world, the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to actively work for the triumph of peace.

After adopting the declaration, the National Assembly deputies adopted unanimous decisions on proposed changes in the composition of some permanent commissions of the National Assembly. As regards the last item on the agenda, Vasil Tsanov, minister of transportation, exhaustively answered the question of National Assembly Deputy Khristo Ruskov on preventing the pollution of the atmosphere by automobile transport and the intensification of [words indistinct]. A decision was adopted on this important and rather complicated problem.

Following this, the agenda of the session was exhausted and Comrade Stanko Todorov delivered a closing speech, on which we will inform you in the forthcoming newscasts.

MILKO BALEV LEADERS DELEGATION TO SOUTH AMERICA

AU261930 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Argentina, on 26 October a BCP delegation led by Milko Balev, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, departed for Buenos Aires, where it will take part in the 16th congress of the party. The delegation will also make short working visits in Brazil, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov, responsible officials of the BCP Central Committee, and deputy mininisters of foreign affairs. Leaders and members of the diplomatic missions of Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay were also at the airport.

Meets Brazilians

AU292121 Sofia BTA in English 2039 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Brasilia, October 29 (BTA) -- Mr Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the CC of the BCP, who is paying a short working visit to Brazil, had a meeting with the leadership of the Brazilian Communist Party (P.C.B.), headed by its secretary general Giocondo Dias.

Mr Giocondo Dias told about the Brazilian Communists' efforts towards the enhancement and promotion of the country's redemocratization after the inauguration of President Jose Sarney and the legalisation of the Communist Party.

Mr Milko Balev dwelt specifically on the new developments in international relations, on Bulgaria's peace initiatives, seeking the establishment of a nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zone in the Balkans.

An emphasis was laid on the two parties' unqualified support for the wide-ranging peace-strengthening measures proposed in Reykjavik by Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary general of the CC of the CPSU. The sides stressed the need for the U.S. to accept them for the sake of ridding mankind of the nuclear threat, of achieving durable peace and international security.

Further Details

AU020112 Sofia BTA in English 1924 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Brasilia, October 21 (BTA) -- Mr Milko Balev, member of the State Council and chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee on Foreign Policy, who is paying a brief visit to Brazil, had meetings with Mr Marco Antonio de Oliveira Maciel, head of the president's civilian household, with Mr Antonio Aureliano Chaves de Mendonca, minister of mines and energy, with Mr Renato Bayma Archer de Silva, minister of science and technology, and with Mr Paulo Flucha Lima, acting minister of foreign affairs.

A reciprocal desire was expressed for a considerable expansion of relations in all fields. Special attention was paid to the possibilities for upgrading political relations and for the promotion of business and techno-scientific cooperation.

The sides established an identity or similarity of views on a number of key international issues. Mr Balev supported the Brazilian initiative for the declaration of the South Atlantic as a zone of peace, and his Brazilian hosts spoke in favour of Bulgaria's proposals for turning the Balkans into a nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zone.

Mr Milko Balev also met with the presidents and the members of the governing boards of two of the largest Brazilian companies, Petrobras and Vale do Rio Doce. They discussed a number of questions of mutual interest.

Received in Uruguay

AU020052 Sofia BTA in English 1906 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Montevideo, November 1 (BTA) -- Mr Milko Balev, member of the State Council and chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee on Foreign Policy, who is paying a friendly working visit to the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, was received by President Julio Maria Sanguinetti.

Mr Milko Balev delivered to the Uruguayan president a personal message from Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, extending an official invitation to a visit to Bulgaria. The invitation was gratefully accepted. The reciprocal conviction was expressed that the visit will usher in a new stage in the promotion of the friendly ties between the two countries.

In a candid and relaxed atmosphere, the sides discussed some questions concerning bilateral relations and the prospects for their expansion. They were pleased to arrive at the conclusion that the political dialogue between the two countries is steadily advancing and diversifying.

In the discussion of some topical international issues, Mr Balev and Mr Sanguinetti paid special attention to the situation in Latin America. They voiced concern over Britain's unilateral decision to impose a conservation zone around the Falkland Islands, which runs counter to the U.S. resolutions. An identity or similarity of views was established on a number of key present-day issues.

CPSU CC DELEGATION VISITS 20-25 OCTOBER

AU301419 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] A working group of the CPSU Central Committee visited our country from 20 through 25 October 1986. The group was headed by Grigoriy Kharchenko, responsible official of the CPSU Central Committee. The guests were briefed on our experience in socialist self-management and visited the Ruse, Pazardzhik, and Pernik okrugs, where they held meetings at the okrug BCP committees and talked to members of party committees in various industrial and agricultural enterprises.

The working group was received by Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee. He briefed them on the work of the BCP in connection with the implementation of the decisions adopted by the 13th BCP Congress and in connection with the achievement of a qualitatively new economic growth in the economic sector and in other fields of social life, as well as in connection with the further intensification of our socialist democracy.

TANCHEV RECEIVES WPC VICE PRESIDENT 30 OCT

AU301443 Sofia BTA in English 1433 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 30 (BTA) -- Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and first vice president of the State Council, received today Mr Francisco Costa da Gomes, vice president of the World Peace Council, chairman of the Portuguese Peace Committee and former president of Portugal, who is taking part in the "Nuclear Weapons-Free-Zones in Europe" international symposium.

Mr Petur Tanchev noted that Bulgaria and the Bulgarian Agrarian Party firmly support the idea on the establishment of nuclear weapons-free zones.

The guest assessed highly Bulgaria's economic achievements and her constructive foreign policy. He commended the contribution of Bulgaria and of State Council President Todor Zhivkov to the promotion of good-neighbor relations on the Balkans and to the turning of this part of the world into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons.

The participants in the meeting noted the great significance of the Soviet package of proposals presented by Mr Mikhail Gorbachev at the latest Soviet-American summit. The two politicians agreed that the establishment of nuclear weapons-free zones would be the only correct path to the freeing of the continent from all nuclear arms.

ZHIVKOV, ATANASOV GREET TURKISH LEADERS

AU311232 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Oct 86 p 8

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, sent a greetings telegram to Kenan Evren, president of the Republic of Turkey, on the occasion of his country's national holiday, in which he expresses wishes for the Turkish people's prosperity.

Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent a greetings telegram to Turgut Ozal, prime minister of Turkey, on the same occasion.

LEADERS' APPEARANCES 26 OCTOBER - 1 NOVEMBER

AU021657 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its broadcasts from 26 October through 1 November 1986 reports the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of each broadcast given in parentheses):

Emil Khristov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a festive meeting held in Sofia's Georgi Kirkov Hall to mark the 50th anniversary of the formation of the International Brigade. (1830 GMT 28 October)

Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Fatherland Front, took part in a meeting in Sofia of the Bureau of the Fatherland Front with the command of the Broader Troops on the occasion of Border Troops Day, and presented awards to outstanding soldiers. (0900 GMT 30 October)

Dimitur Stoyanov, candidate member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and minister of internal affairs, attended the above Sofia meeting of the Fatherland Front Bureau with the Border Troops command. (0900 GMT 30 October) Stoyanov also attended a parade at an unspecified location at which the young soldiers "of Officer Atanasov's unit" in the "internal troops" took their oaths of allegiance, where he greeted the young soldiers on behalf of the BCP Central Committee. (1830 GMT 1 November)

Army Genral Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and minister of national defense, took part in the traditional meeting of the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense with the mothers of young soldiers from Sofia, held in the Lyudmila Zhivkova People's Palace of Culture in Sofia. (1830 GMT 30 October)

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Intellectual Development Council, and chairman of the Committee for Culture, attended the opening of a journalists' morning meeting held in Sofia's Lyudmila Zhivkova People's Palace of Culture to mark Journalists' Day, 1 November, and also the festive day of the Sofia BCP daily RABOTNICHESKO DELO. (1000 GMT 31 October)

Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, also attended the above journalists festive meeting in Sofia. (1000 GMT 31 October) The radio broadcasts at 1000 and 1830 GMT on 31 October which report this journalists' meeting make no mention of the attendance of Yordan Yotov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, who is also the editor in chief of RABOTNICHESKO DELO.

Ognyan Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Economic Council under the Council of Ministers, attended a meeting in Pleven of the Pleven Okrug BCP Committee which discussed the development of machine building in the okrug. (0900 GMT 1 November)

ALEKSANDROV, MARKOV ATTEND YOUTH MEETING

AU311154 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] A 2-day National Conference opened in Sofia today on the subject. "A New Stage in the Development of the Youth Movement for Scientific and Technical Creativity". The conference is taking place at the "Lyudmila Zhivkova" People's Palace of Culture.

The national conference was opened by Andrey Bundzhulov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee. It is attended by Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and Stoyan Markov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, and chairman of the [words indistinct]. Economic leaders, ministers, young inventors and rationalization workers, chairmen of clubs for youth scientific research and technical creativity, are also attending.

In his introductory speech Stoyan Markov stressed: [Begin recording] "The movement for the scientific and technical creativity of our young people has a nearly 19-year old history and is based on this tradition. This movement is a brilliant manifestation of the BCP's April plenum policy. It reveals the growing creative opportunities and possibilities of our people. The movement has expanded on such a large scale that we cannot imagine our Komsomol without it, and not only this, but we cannot imagine our contemporary, socialist Bulgaria without this movement. [end recording]

DAILY LOOKS AT RIGHT OF PARTY CRITICISM

AU311222 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Oct 86 p 4

[Article by Nikolay Relyovski, "functionary for political matters of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission": "The Protected Right of Criticism" -- passages between slantlines are printed boldface]

[Text] Criticism is one of the basic factors in expanding inner-party democracy, in the democratization of society. It is essential for the development of our society. Article 2 of the BCP Statute stresses the obligation of every Communist: /to contribute to the development of criticism and self-criticism within the party and society; his obligation to be irreconcilable to any efforts to prevent criticism...his obligation to report shortcomings in party work in good time, regardless of the identity of those who commit such shortcomings, to the leading party organs, including the BCP Central Committee."/ It is a right of the Communist, based on the BCP Statute, and described in Article 3 of the statute, /"to exercise criticism at party meetings, conferences, and congresses, as well as sessions of party committees and bureaus and to criticize shortcomings in the work and behavior of any Communist regardless of whether he is a rank and file member, or a leading functionary..."/

In the stage of building a socialist society the party's leading functions are becoming more extensive. The party delegates these functions to many of its members. It happens, however, that some of them abuse this power against those who publicize shortcomings and weaknesses in thier own work and behavior. Such cases in which the right and obligation of the Communist to criticize negative phenomena in our social life is violated, made it necessary for the 13th BCP Congress to add the following provisions to Article 3 (A) of the Statute: /"Anyone who suppresses criticism or persecutes those who express criticism should be held responsible by the party and may even be expelled for this reason."/

Unfortunately, there are still some leading party functionaries, who, because of lack of understanding or ignorance, or quite deliberately, either suppress criticism or just ignore the equal rights of all Communists established by the statute. Taking advantage of their rank and position they assume rights that are not provided by the BCP Statute over the party organizations and bureaus, interfering in their work and forcing them to adopt measures against members who exercise the right of criticism, thus settling their personal accounts with them. This is the most disgraceful form of lack of principle in inner-party relations.

The party member who is punished in such a case is usually not accused of having exercised his right of criticism -- since this would be in contradiction with the Statute -- but for "causing conflicts," for "lack of discipline," for "creating unhealthy relations within the collective," for "ill-intentioned slander," and so forth.

Such was the case with Svilen Ognyanov Kapsuzov. After graduating from the Moscow "M. Gorgiy" literary institute in 1971 he worked as an assistant to the chairman of the Bulgarian Writers Union and was appointed editor of the RODOPI periodical in 1972. He was elected member of the party bureau of this periodical. In 1979 he was dismissed from his job, because of "unsuitability" (and in the next 5 years he was forced to find employment as a construction worker). Things went even farther. In 1980 the primary party organization of the Fatherland Front National Council expelled him from the ranks of the BCP for "having committed actions incompatible with party membership."

The reason that Svilen Kapsuzov was expelled was that he expressed the opinon at a party meeting that the journal RODOPI was undergoing "an ideological devaluation" and was "becoming petty bourgeois," as a result of the editor in chief's incorrect leadership. Kapsuzov also criticized the most highly placed leaders of Smolyan Okrug. These remarks were defined as erroneous and slanderous.

The truth is that Kapsuzov was expelled from the party simply because he had exercised his right of criticism and, in particular, because he had done so at a party meeting. Where should he do it, if not at a party meeting, everyone would ask. /As you know, the party meeting is the place where anyone who is criticized has the opportunity to defend himself against unjustified criticism, while the other members of the party organization are expected to express their opinion, investigate the problem, and establish who is right and who is guilty. The party meeting is precisely the place where those who make the criticism can be persuaded that they are wrong if their criticism is truly unjustified./

Instead of this, the more powerful ones "proved" to Kapsuzov that he was "unsuitable" for this work (despite the fact that a volume of his poetry was published at the same time), and that his actions were "incompatible with party membership." The method of persuasion was replaced by the method of supressing criticism in this case.

Since January 1985 Svilen Kapsuzov has been working as an editor at the NARODNA KULTURA weekly. The NARDONA KULTURA party bureau's evaluation of him as an editor, a journalist, and as an individual is very positive and the opinion was expressed that the party organization would profit from his admission to its ranks. The Bureau of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission, having considered the circumstances under which Kapsuzov was expelled, as well as judging from his behavior since, accepted his application to the 13th BCP Congress as justified and restored his party membership.

/The persecution of those who express criticism is a manifestation of lack of principle in the attitude of a leader toward his subordinates, or toward a person who reports to a higher-level party organ on the leader's unlawful actions, and absolutely contradicts the newly established postulates, as well as the Communist's rights to contribute to the expansion of socialist democracy and his obligation to consolidate inner-party democracy./

More than ever, the observance of the new postulates laid down by BCP Statute in connection with expanding socialist democracy, protecting the right of criticism, and intensifying the struggle against negative phenomena, must be subjected to strict control and to great restraint by the party organs and by the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission.

Strict observance of the Statute means that relations among Communists must be based on party principles, sincere comradeship, and mutual assistance, on mutual respect, criticism, and self-criticism.

PANEL DISCUSSES PARTY WORK IN ARMED FORCES

AU291302 [Editorial Report] Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian on 27 October on pages 1 and 2 publishes a 10,000-word "discussion" that "recently" took place in the NARODNA ARMIYA editorial premises. The item is entitled "Qualitative Reorganization of Party-Organizational Work." The discussion was chaired, NARODNA ARMIYA reports, by Col Georgi Atanasov, the paper's chief editor, and it was attended by officers Dimitur Petrov, Lyuben Petrov, Rangel Nenkin, Dushko Ivanov, Milyu Milev, Kolyu Vladov, and Damyan Dimchev. The participants are identified as "officers"; their ranks and units are not specified.

As presented in NARODNA ARMIYA, the discussion was dominated by two major themes: 1) how to make the contents, form, and style of party work conform to the requirements of the scientific-technical revolution (a general "task posed by the BCP congress"); and 2) how to make party work in the units of the Armed Forces more effective.

The "dicussion" consisted of questions posed by unidentified members of the NARODNA ARMIYA staff and brief answers provided by a participant identified by name and the general title "officer."

As presented in the NARODNA ARMIYA account, the discussion seems to have been characterized by an accumulation of generalities and lack of concrete approach to the subjects addressed. For example, according to NARODNA ARMIYA, although the theme of the discussion as illustrated by the title is expected to have been the "Reorganization of Party Organizational Work," concrete references to the actual nature of this "reorganization" are conspicuously absent throughout the 10,000-word account. The subject of "Making the activities of the military units conform to the requirements of the scientific-technical revolution" is also treated in a non-substantive and generalized manner, except for a few instances, touching in a cursory way on the introduction of computors in Army work. For instance: "A number of meetings are fully devoted to the utilization of computors and other up-to-date devices in assisting flight training."

The NARODNA ARMIYA account of the discussion is presented under the following six subtitles:

1 -- "The Main Issue in the Activity of Political Organs and Party Organizations." This chapter deals with the role party organizations in the Armed Forces are expected to play in responding to the requirements of the scientific-technical revolution. A typical example of the generalized treatment of the issue is as follows: "Above all we are directing the efforts of the political organs and party organizations toward expressing in a more concrete form the tasks of the communists among the military personnel in expanding the scientific-technical progress on all levels." Another statement explains that "We put stress on the problem of decisively accentuating the role of the political organs in improving the leadership of the party organizations, in making them centers of the guiding, ideological, political and organizational work, in intensifying their capacity of directing the processes of renewal and in realizing the scientific-technical progress."

2 -- "Timely and Objective Information and Skillful Experimentation." Here again all statements are characterized by lack of concreteness and abundance of generalizations:

"As for as we are concerned the main criterion in this renewal process will consist of creating realistic possibilities for each party organization to become a guiding force in implementing the party policy, in transforming the collectives and in strengthening the communist consciousness and the ideological and moral tempering of the soldiers." Officer Petrov offers the following criticism: "Sometimes the criteria for measuring the effect of party work are being artificially lowered -- be it because of lack of understanding, be it because of lack of courage. Some older cadres do not dare to take risks, they prefer to adopt a wait-and-see attitude." No explanation is offered as to what risks are involved.

3 -- "To Ensure the Vanguard Role of Communists Is Our Permanent Task." This section notes the "personal contribution of communists in mastering and applying the scientific-technical achievements in training and combat work." It also contains a reference to some shortcomings in dealing with infractions of discipline: "Some party bureaus and organizations lack the ability to display strictness in strengthening discipline. Certain isolated negative actions on the part of some Communists are dealt with and corrected by the party only after they seriously depart from the statutes."

4 -- "The Commanders' Skill in Relying Upon and Guiding the Party Organizations." This section deals with the need to enhance the role of commanders in the activities of the party organizations. To achieve this, Officer Petrov says: "We are obliged to constantly teach the commanders how to rely upon and guide the party organizations."

5 -- "Let Us Steadily Improve the Work in Educating and Developing the Cadres." While stressing the need to improve party work in schooling the cadres, Officer Nenkin says: "The political department and the party leaderships and organizations are not always capable of inserting a novel way of thinking and a novel approach in the minds of all commanders and political workers in connection with observing all requirements in selecting cadres. Some officers are promoted to higher duties or are transferred to better jobs without having deserved such a promotion or transfer; this has a negative effect on the education of other officers."

6 -- "Heading the Innovation Processes." This section discusses the need for having the basic party organizations head the innovation process, without specifying what this process is. NARODNA ARMIYA asks officer Dimchev whether his unit has "party members who have proved that they do not possess the qualities needed by a Communist. Dimchev answers: "We have people with certain shortcomings but we have not arrived at such drastic evaluations." There are also cursory references to the need to apply the "collective method of work" and "expand criticism and self-criticism."

Assessing the results of the discussion, NARODNA ARMIYA says: "At this meeting topical tasks and problems were discussed, tasks and problems connected with the party-organizational work. Some of these subjects were clarified in a principled manner, valuable experience was shared relating to the activities of commanders, political organs and party organizations and to what has been achieved during the months after the party congress. There were discussions on the successful implementation of the ideas contained in the report delivered by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Minister of National Defense at the all-Army party aktiv in May 1986. Some questions that still await solution were also put on the agenda."

In conclusion NARODNA ARMIYA invites contributions to the subject of "Reorganization of Party-Organizational Work" that describe positive experiences and criticize shortcomings.

STROUGAL DEPARTS FOR BUCHAREST CEMA SESSION

LD030958 Prague CTK in English 0850 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Prague Nov 3 (CTK) -- A Czechoslovak delegation headed by Communist Party Presidium member and Premier Lubomir Strougal left here today for Bucharest to attend the 42nd session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA).

Other members of the delegation are party Presidium member and secretary of its Central Committee Milos Jakes, First Deputy Premier and Czechoslovakia's permament representatitve in the CMEA Rudolf Rohlicek, Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission for Scientific-Technological Development and Investments Jaromir Obzina, and head of a party Central Committee department Zbynek Sojak.

Discussed at the session will be the results of the implementation of tasks laid down by a summit economic conference of the CMEA member states and concerning the speeding up and deepening of socialist economic integration.

[Prague Domestic Service in Slovak at 0900 GMT on 3 November, in a similar report, adds: "Lubomir Strougal and the rest of the Czechoslovak delegation were seen off at Ruzyne airport by Ladislav Gerle, Pavol Hrivnak, Josef Korcak, and Matej Lucana, federal vice premiers; Army General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense; and other officials."]

POLEDNIK RECEIVES CPSU STUDY DELEGATION

LD311844 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Jindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, today received the CPSU Central Committee study delegation led by Nikolay Stashenkov, candidate member [of the CPSU Central Committee] -- and chief of a department, at the end of its visit to Czechoslovakia. They discussed experiences of the party bodies and organizations, national committees and cooperatives in the advancement of services for the population. They stressed the importance of exchanging experiences in implementing the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress.

USSR'S NIKONOV MEETS SECRETARY PITRA 31 OCT

LD311626 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Frantisek Pitra, candidate Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, met Viktor Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Prague today. They exchanged information about the implementation of the conclusions of the latest congresses of the two Communist parties, analyzed proposals for deepening cooperation of the two fraternal parties in agriculture and food production, and discussed further development of scientific-technical and production cooperation between research institutes and production enterprises of Czechoslovakia and the USSR in this sphere.

Viktor Nikonov also visited the agricultural college in Prague, where he familiarized himself with the results of the scientific research and educational work of the college and ways to strengthen its link with agricultural practice. He was especially interested in the methods of cooperation in developing the system of cultivating rape in Czechoslovakia.

JAKES GREETS HAHN ON RETURN FROM VISIT IN GDR

LD010447 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] The delegation of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission headed by Jaroslav Hajm, its chairman, returned from a working visit to the GDR today. At Ruzyne airport the delegation was welcomed by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

JANEK-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ARGENTINE CONGRESS

LD022248 Prague CTK in English 1737 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Prague Nov 2 (CTK) -- A delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party left for Argentina today to attend the 16th Congress of the Argentine Communist Party on November 4-8. The delegation is headed by Ignac Janak, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium alternate member and head secretary of the West Slovak Regional Committee of the Slovak Communist Party.

CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM MEETS 22 OCT

AU3O1123 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Oct 86 p 1

[Unsigned report: "Constantly Fulfilling the Congress Conclusion; CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Decides on the Date of Annual Members' Meetings in CPCZ Primary Organizations"]

[Text] Prague -- The annual members' meetings of CPCZ primary organizations will take place in January and February 1987. In keeping with the party statutes, this was decided on by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium at its 22 October session.

The Communists will be discussing the extent to which the strategic line of accelerating economic and social development, based on the intensive implementation of scientific-technical progress, high efficiency, and the good quality of all work, is being successfully applied within the scope of their activities. They will assess how the drive for realizing these qualitatively new tasks is reflected in the exemplary and growing activity of Communists and in the mobilization of working collectives; how the forms and methods of party work are improved and the impact of the party's political-organizational and ideological work and the work of all components of the political system is being enhanced.

It is extremely important to make the discussions of annual meetings and the conclusions they adopt proceed from the specifics of the work of individual organizations and from the specific nature of tasks in working places. No burning problem is to be put aside. This means that one must orient one's self toward those sectors and places that are not fulfilling the tasks and not ensuring all-social needs. The discussion of these issues must lead to the revelation of the true causes of shortcomings and weak places in the 1986 plan fulfillment and also to a search for ways out and prerequisites needed to concentrate all forces on consistent task fulfillment in 1987.

The annual members' meetings of primary organizations in the economic, scientific-research, and other spheres will concentrate on the impact of measures leading to the intensification of the economy. They will direct political influence toward enhancing the efficacy of production, toward accelerating the implementation of the results of research and development in practice, toward cutting down production's demands on materials and energy, toward raising the technical standards and quality of products and their export feasibility, and toward ensuring the tasks following from relations between customers and suppliers and in economic contracts. Simultaneously, they will resolutely reject trends toward speculation and endeavors to become reconciled to low tasks and to conceal one's own reserves.

The party organizations will assess the care devoted to working and living environments, to the development and quality of services and health care, and to the fulfillment of election programs. They will deal with the work of Communists in national committees, trade unions, the Socialist Youth Union, and other organizations rallied in the National Front, aiming at increasing their efforts to ensure the congress conclusions. The meetings will devote special attention to young people and to the solution of their problems.

The urgent nature of the problems also demands that at their annual meetings, the Communists adopt measures to support and develop the working people's initiative and socialist competition. This means that conditions must be established for expanding the working people's participation in management and in the ensurance of economic tasks, particularly when preparing the plan and checking on its fulfillment and when pushing through remuneration according to the quantity and quality of work achieved. At the same time, the party organizations will state their views on the consolidation of working and social discipline and of order and adopt measures to tighten the fight against negative phenomena in the spirit of the letter of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on deepening the efficacy of the fight against violations of legality, morale, and discipline.

The Communists' annual meetings, especially in central agencies and institutions and in economic production units, must contribute more emphatically toward substantially improving the quality of management standards, toward perfecting the style and methods of work, and toward eliminating an inconsistent approach to party resolutions, bureaucracy, local patriotism, formalism, parochialism, and routine and inertia.

The annual meeting will also deal with the standards of cadre work within the framework of the CPCZ primary organizations' activities, and in their resolutions they will anchor measures for consistently pushing through the congress' demand to raise the activity and personal responsibility of management cadres. With the same exacting attitude, the annual meeting will approach the evaluation of results achieved in ideological operations of the party organization -- that means the evaluation of whether the people have grasped the substance of current tasks. Ideological-political work must be connected with political-organizations activity and with the solution of businesslike economic tasks.

Part of the annual members' meetings will be devoted to the further development of intraparty life, to the consistent implementation of party statutes, to the enforcement of criticism and self-criticism at members'meetings, to the rendering of accounts by the Communists on their work, and to the fulfillment of party duties.

Thus, the annual members' meetings are faced with many significant tasks. That is why it is essential to prepare these meetings collectively, in an exacting and comradely atmosphere characterized by an unappeasable attitude to conflicts between words and deeds. The main purpose of the negotiations at the meetings is, in fact, to make members act with greater energy and boldness in ensuring the key tasks of the congress line and of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. This must also be contained in the resolutions adopted by the meetings.

The annual members' meetings of the CPCZ primary organizations do not elect new committees. However, according to need, they can carry out essential cadre changes.

RUDE PRAVO EDITORIAL ON 28 OCTOBER ANNIVERSARY

AU291437 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Oct 86 p 1

[Editorial: "History Lives on Today"]

[Excerpts] We connect significant values of our national and state existence with the date 28 October, above all the emergence of an independent Czechoslovak state. we also recall two events that followed this date: the nationalization of decisive production means and the status of the fraternal nations of Czechs and Slovaks based on equal rights and anchored in the federal organization of the state. These results of historic struggles and of progressive social transformations are no mere history. They are part of today and in many respects also the foundation of our further progress on the path of improving socialist social relations and developing socialist democracy.

The true value of the historic events connected by our memory with the date 28 October is, in a way, recalled by those who have not yet become reconciled to the existence of socialist Czechoslovakia. They manifest their "interest" in reiterating lies and slanders, in distorting and misrepresenting the course and significance of historic events to suit their intentions.

The target of their attacks and slanders is, above all, the truth about the significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution for the emergence of an independent Czechoslovak state. The day of 28 October 1918 was an expression of the will of our people's masses which, under the influence of the revolution in Russia, connected the splitting up of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and the emergence of the independent Czechoslovak state with their notions about the fulfillment of social and democratic demands.

The working people's masses could convince themselves from their own experience about how the bourgeoisie succeeded in the first republic in halting the process of progressive social transformations. [passage omitted]

Under the conditions of bourgeois Czechoslovakia our party was the only political force which led the people's masses during the years of the great economic crisis into the struggles for bread and jobs and which later stood at the head of the fight against the Munich diktat and for the defense of the republic. It was the most consistent fighter against fascism.

Our nations had to pay far too high a price for grasping the great distance between the class interests of the bourgeoisie and the true interests of the people; the price paid for the experience of the 6 war years was too high. That is why no force could have withstood the will of the Czechoslovak people to base the further existence of our nations on far firmer certainties than those offered by the bourgeoisie. In the sphere of foreign policy this will was fulfilled, above all, in the signing of the allied treaty with the Soviet Union in December 1943.

The pressure exerted by the people's masses on the consolidation and further deepening of the process of our national and democratic revolution also resulted in another event linked by us with the end of October -- the issuing of nationalization decrees in 1945. [passage omitted]

February 1948 and the enthronement of the dictatorship of the proletariat meant a historic boundary in Czechoslovakia's history. The workers class, the cooperative farmers, and the working intelligentsia began building the socialist society under the CPCZ's leadership.

Part of the processes of construction and further improvement of socialism was also the practical implementation of the principles of the Leninist nationality policy. Their decisive expression was the adoption of the constitutional law on Czechoslovak federation in October 1968. The federal arrangement of state agencies made it possible to be more consistent in expressing the status of equal rights in relations between the fraternal nations -- the Czechs and the Slovaks -- in our socialist state. The enforcement of the new adjustment of relations under the conditions of the crisis-ridden period was also an important area of the struggle against counterrevolutionary forces. The Marxist-Leninist forces succeeded in pushing through democratic centralism in the construction work and activity of the agencies of the socialist federation and in basing the further construction and management of a uniform socialist economy on the socialist ownership of production means, on socialist planning, and on the party's leading role. The adoption of the law on Czechoslovak federation and its enforcement under the complicated conditions of the crisis-ridden period represented an important contribution to the consolidation of our society. [passage omitted]

The progressive revolutionary traditions of our nations go hand in hand with the most topical events of the world struggle for averting nuclear ruin. The tragic experience of the times of war is still alive in our people's memory. That is why we support the peace policy of the socialist community -- of which Czechoslovakia, too, is a firm and inseparable part -- in the name of the best traditions of our history.

OUTGOING TUNISIAN ENVOY -- Slovak Premier Peter Colotka received the Tunisian ambassador to the CSSR, Noureddine Mejdoub, in Bratislava on 27 October in connection with the upcoming end of the latter's tour of duty in Czechoslovakia. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Oct 86 p 1 AU]

SEMINAR OF PARTY FUNCTIONARIES -- A seminar of leading functionaries of the party district committees and "workers" of the CPSL's West Slovak Regional Committee "on questions connected with improving the style and methods of party work in connection with ensuring the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress, the CPSL congress, and the resolutions of the party's regional conference" was held in Bratislava on 27 October. In the opening report, Ignac Janak, candidate member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, "stressed the demand for improving the political-organizational activity of party agencies, primary party organizations, and the party apparatus in the region in accordance with the political, economic, and social tasks of the 17th CPCZ congress." [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Oct 86 p 2 AU]

MANPOWER SITUATION -- Last year the CSSR's national economy employed a total of 7,208,659 people; 311,811 of them were absent from their working places daily. Absence from work due to illness amounted to a total of 113,810,989 calendar days in 1985, which is 1.5 million days more than in 1984. The allowances paid out as sick pay in 1985 amounted to Kcs7,276,7002000. [Summary] [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 28 Oct 86 p 3 AU]

ADN URGES ARMS PROGRESS AT VIENNA TALKS

LD312207 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1728 GMT 31 Oct 86

["Steps Toward Joint Security -- correspondent's report from Vienna" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Vienna, 31 Oct (ADN) -- The basic principles for a corridor free of nuclear weapons in central Europe agreed by the SED and SPD are aimed at making a contribution to the reduction of military confrontation and improving the political climate through practical measures. A corridor of this nature on the dividing line between the two alliances, and about 150 km wide on the territories of the FRG, the GDR, and the CSSR, should be free not only of tactical nuclear weapons, but of all weapons which can be used both in a conventional and nuclear way. This would extend the political advance warning periods and reduce offensive capability without compromising the two sides' defense capability.

If the governments which maintain armed forces in the corridor embark on negotiations on this and reach corresponding agreements, a step would be made toward joint security, confidence-building and reducing the risk of a nuclear conflict.

This would take into account an urgent dictate of the moment. No more time must be lost in reducing the level of military confrontation. This applies above all to Europe. Nowhere is the concentration of nuclear and conventional armaments greater. No continent is as vulnerable as the whole of Europe in the event of military confrontation.

This is why specific agreements for reviving detente are so urgently required at the forthcoming Vienna follow-up meeting by representatives of the CSCE member states. The GDR will take an active part in the search for solutions acceptable to all sides. It regards it as especially necessary that the Vienna follow-up meeting agree to conduct, in a second stage of the Conference on Confidence Building Measures, Security and Disarmament, negotiations on a significant reduction in the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe and on further confidenece- and security-building measures.

A detailed, far-reaching offer of negotiations on this was submitted at the Budapest meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee:

-- NATO and Warsaw Pact conventional land and air forces should be reduced by 500,000, that is, a total of 1 million men by the early 1990s on both sides.
-- The area for the reduction should, for the first time ever, comprise the region from the Atlantic to the Urals.
-- The reduction of conventional armaments should be linked to the reduction of nuclear systems of an operative-tactical nature with a range of up to 1,000 km.
-- The armed forces and armaments of the two military blocs should initially be reduced and later all European states should be included.
-- All reductions should be carried out under effective controls, including on-site controls.

In its statement, on the results of the meeting at Reykjavik, the GDR Government stressed that in the new stage of the struggle to prevent a nuclear inferno which has now been launched, more extensive efforts for the reduction of nuclear confrontation are required. There is only one path to a basic solution of the problems of war and peace -- intensifying political dialogue and negotiations so that everything which appeared to have a chance at Reykjavik be yet achieved. Initiatives for a nuclear-weapons-free corridor as well as specific agreements in Vienna can be steps along this path.

GOVERNMENT CRITICIZES BROADCAST AS VIOLATION

LD021033 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1019 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Berlin, 2 Nov (ADN) -- The announcement put out by some Western agencies for a few days now about the forthcoming 25-minute broadcast by an "independent" station in the GDR has proved to be a badly organized canard. According to official statements from the GDR, this is clearly a case of a station located on the territory of Berlin (West). The fact that this station is a clear violation of international treaty regulations shows that the originators do not understand the consequences arising from this.

DAILY VIEWS COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH PRC

AU301235 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25-26 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] Beijing (ADN) -- Proceeding from the fundamental agreements between the highest representatives of both countries, far-reaching measures for deepening bilateral relations have been adopted with the "Agreement on the Development of Long-term Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Between the GDR and th PRC" signed by Guenter Mittage and Li Peng on [24 October] in Beijing. The agreement will be valid for 15 years.

At the beginning it stresses that the further development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation serves the promotion of the socialist construction in both countries, the strengthening of the friendship between both peoples and states, as well as the strengthening of world peace. The agreement continues:

1. In accordance with their economic needs and possibilities, the GDR and the PRC proceed from the basis on the way to intensification, in particular through the development and broad application of the key technologies,

--to completely utilize and highly refine raw materials;
--to renew products and improve their quality;
--to reconstruct and expand existing production capacities;
--to exchange engineering-technological training achievements and technologies.

2. Proceeding from the role of scientific-technological progress as the main factor of the intensification of the national economy and as the main source of increases in performance and efficiency, the GDR and the PRC agree to investigate and utilize the possibilities of economic and scientific-technological cooperation as well as the bilateral exchange of goods in the following sectors:

In the machine-engineering and electrotechnology and electronics sectors, the development, production, and application of complete facilities, equipment, machines, and products as well as the development of corresponding technologies are in the center of attention.

The GDR and the PRC will cooperate in the production of ferrometallurgical and nonferrous raw materials and final products, high-quality chemical products, in mining and refining coal, in oil refining, in the energy sector, in geology, and in the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

The development and application of new technologies and products, including the equipment necessary for that, represent the aim of the cooperation in the light, textile, and foodstuffs industries as well as in producing nonmetal materials.

In the construction sector, both sides agree to the development and application of material- and energy-saving equipment and technologies for the industrial, apartment, and social construction sector and the building material industry.

The application of highly efficient production methods are in the center of cooperation in the agricultural and forestry sectors, in animal husbandry and fishery.

The GDR and the PRC agree to cooperate in the basis and advanced training of skilled workers, university and technical services as well as in employing working people.

Further areas of cooperation will be agreed on in the transportation, communications, environmental protection, health, domestic trade, and tourism sectors.

3. Proceeding from the growing significance of the goods exchange for the further development of cooperation between their countries, the GDR and the PRC will direct their efforts on the implementaton of the tasks laid down by the agreements on goods exchange and payments as well as by the annual protocols.

For this it is also necessary

-- to closely link the goods exchange with technology transfer,
-- to provide for participation in international fairs and exhibitions as well as in scientific-technological events in both countries, and
-- to jointly implement projects in third countries.

4. Proceedings from the agreements concluded and to be concluded by the responsible organs of both states, multifaceted forms have to be utilized for the economic and scietific-technological cooperation projects.

The concrete conditions and forms of cooperation are to be laid down on the basis of the principle of equal rights and mutual advantage by the responsible organs of both states in separate agreements.

5. The GDR-PRC committee for cooperation in the fields of economy, foreign trade, and science and technology as well as the standing commission for scientific-technological ccoperation between the GDR and the PRC are responsible for coordinating and controlling the implementation of the cooperation projects agreed on by the responsible organs of both states on the basis of this agreement.

UN ENVOY EXPLAINS DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

LD021025 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0730 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Excerpt] UN/New York, 2 Nov (ADN) -- Preventing the threatened nuclear self-destruction of mankind is the main issue of our time. This was stated by GDR Ambassador Dr. Harald Rose this weekend in the First Committee of the UN General Assembly when he explained two draft resolutions submitted by the GDR on nuclear disarmament. Both initiatives contained concrete and realistic ideas for ending the nuclear arms race and for reducing and ultimately completely abolishing nuclear weapons.

The resolutions reject any military doctrine and any concept that could lead to the unleashing of a nuclear war, and call on the Geneva disarmament conference to begin negotiations without delay to end the nuclear arms race. They pay tribute to the commitment made by the USSR and PRC not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and call on the other states possessing nuclear weapons to follow suit. Such a step, Ambassador Rose stressed, would be an important first step and a decisive trust-building measure toward reducing the danger of nuclear war. [passage omitted]

CONSTRUCTION MINISTER MEETS WITH IRAQ'S RAMADAN

LD022200 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2015 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Nov (ADN) -- Wolfgang Junker, GDR minister of construction and chairman of the GDR side of the permanent GDR-Iraq Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, was received today by Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolution Command Council and first deputy prime minister of the Republic of Iraq. Minister Junker conveyed cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to Saddan Husayn, secretary general of the regional command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Republic of Iraq, which were reciprocated equally cordially.

During the friendly meeting there was a detailed, trusting exchange of views on international questions and on the state of and prospects for development of the wide-ranging relations between the GDR and Iraq. Wolfgang Junker and Taha Yasin Ramadan stressed the usefulness of the regular constructive dialogue between high-ranking representatives of the two friendly states.

The two sides stressed the need to work actively for a halt to, and the political solution of regional conflicts, including the war between Iraq and Iran. Minister Junker underscored the GDR's support for all peaceful proposals for the solution of that conflict. Taha Yasin Ramadan expressed a high regard for the GDR's initiatives.

In an atmosphere of openness and full trust the two politicians discussed specific ways and means for the long-term development and deepening of economic cooperation and friendly relations between the two states.

The GDR minister also had talks at the weekend with Hasan 'Ali, member of the Revolution Command Council and minister of trade, and Muhammad Fadil Husayn, minister of housing and reconstruction.

The GDR Day at the 23rd International Baghdad Fair was opened in the presence of the GDR this morning as the flag was hoisted to the sounds of the GDR national anthem.

RADIO REPORTS ON COMPUTER MANUFACTURE

LD312033 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1606 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] The GDR combine Robotron intends to manufacture around 160,000 personal and office computers, 85,000 CAD/CAM stations, and 1,900 small computers by 1990. This was announced at a conference on problems of computer sciences and development trends in hardware and software research which opened in Berlin today. The session, which has been organized with the participation of the Chamber of Technology, is attended by scientists, design engineers and consumers from Bulgaria, the CSSR, Poland, and the USSR. It was stated that personal computers that have already been introduced will soon be made even more efficient. Artificial intelligence as a key technology will be the next important field of application of computer technology. Work is being undertaken on specialized systems within the CEMA framework.

HONECKER CABLES ZHIVKOV ON CHEMICAL ACCIDENT

LD022023 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, has conveyed to Todor Zhivkov, the leading representative of Bulgaria, heartfelt sympathy on the tragic accident in the Dernya chemical combine. On behalf of the Central Committee of the SED, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers, and of the people of the GDR, the relatives of the victims of the accident are assured of sincere sympathy, and best wishes for recovery are conveyed to the injured.

BRIEFS

CPSU DELEGATION IN BERLIN -- On 27 October a delegation of the CPSU Central Committee headed by Aleksandra Biryukova, Central Committee secretary, arrived in Berlin at the invitation of the SED Central Committee. The delegation will acquaint itself with the SED's experiences in the management and planning, development and production of new high-quality industrial consumer goods and in trade. On the same day, the delegation was briefed by Gerhard Mueller, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Erfurt Bezirk leadership, on the implementation of the 11th SED Congress resolutions in the light and consumer goods industries. [Summary], [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Oct 86 p 6 AU]

COUNCIL ON TIES WITH FRG, NETHERLANDS, CSSR

LD311955 Budapest MTI in English 1356 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 31 (MTI) -- The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic met in session on Friday.

The Council has discussed reports on the recent official visits to Hungary of Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands and President Richard von Weizsacker of the Federal Republic of Germany.

During the visit to Hungary of Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands and her meetings and talks with Hungarian leaders the parties discussed the most important international affairs, with special regard to the easing of tension, arms limitation, and the furtherance of the process of security and cooperation in Europe. The parties expressed interest in the development of bilateral cooperation.

The official visit to Hungary of President Richard von Weizsacker of the FRG and the high-level talks he held here created a favourable opportunity for a thorough exchange of views on the most important international affairs. The parties agreed that the countries of both alliance systems had to continue efforts to promote arms limitation, build confidence and further the disarmament process. The parties spoke with satisfaction of achievements in the development of relations, and stressed that bilateral relations are free of problems. They reconfirmed their endeavour to further develop bilateral relations based upon mutual respect, equal rights and reciprocal advantages, and again emphasized their intention to explore new avenues of developing fruitful relations to the benefit of the two states and peoples.

The Presidential Council noted the report with approval and stated that the inter-state relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and the Federal Republic of Germany are settled and they not only promote better understanding between the peoples of these countries, but also contribute to the strenthening of cooperation and security in Europe.

Janos Kadar informed the Presidential Council on the working visit to Hungary on October 30 of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, during which the parties held talks on bilateral relations and international issues of mutual concern.

The parties expressed their conviction that there could be an advance in international confidence-building and cooperation. They highly appreciated the Soviet proposals put forward at the Reykjavik Soviet-American summit by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and aimed at stopping the arms race, at disarmament, and at the averting of war danger. It was established that Hungarian-Czechoslovak relations were developing successfully in all walks of life. Bilateral relations are also served by the programme of economic, technical and scientific cooperation until the year 2000 signed during the visit, as well as by cooperation within the CMEA, and by the consistent assertion of the Leninist Policy towards national minorities.

The Presidential Council noted the report with approval.

LAZAR DEPARTS FOR BUCHAREST CEMA SESSION

LD031026 Budapest MTI in English 0955 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Budapest, November 3 (MTI) -- On Monday Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, left for the 42nd session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in Bucharest.

Members of the delegation are Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee, secretary of the Central Committee, Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, president of the National Planning Office, Pal Tetenyi, chairman of the State Office for Technical Development, and Miklos Barity, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Gyorgy Lazar and party were seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Lajos Czinege, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, under-secretary of state, Rezso Banyasz, president of the Information Office of the Council of Ministers, and Gabor Nagy, deputy minister of foreign affairs. Present was Nicolae Veres, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Hungary.

VARKONYI LEAVES FOR VIENNA CSCE MEETING

LD021523 Budapest MTI in English 1423 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Budapest, November 2 (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Minister Dr Peter Varkonyi left for Vienna on Sunday to attend the opening of the follow-up Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

COMMUNIST, SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTIES MEET

LD311703 Budapest MTI in English 1530 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 31 (MTI) -- The HSWP is holding an international round-table conference for Communist and Social Democratic politicians in Budapest on October 31 and November 1. The participants met Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee. At the conference representatives of the Belgian (Flemish) Socialist Party, the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Danish Social-Democratic Party, the Dutch Labour Party, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the HSWP are discussing the topical issues of security and cooperation in Europe.

Opening the conference on Friday, Geza Kotai, member of the HSWP CC and head of the Foreign Affairs Department, stressed that although the Communist and Social Democratic parties were holding different ideological and political views on several issues, that could not prevent their joint initiative. The fact that their aims and interests related to the establishment of a more just world co-incide in many respect makes the Communist and Social Democratic parties particularly suitable for cooperation.

Geza Kotai pointed out that the stalemate in arms control talks cannot be broken if a party alleging unfounded [word indistinct] on the intentions of the other party strives for the contractual guaranteeing of military superiority of power. It is a difficult task to hold talks on mutually beneficial economic cooperation when a side strives to test the load-bearing capacity and political tolerance of the other side with embargoes, sanctions and the forcing of another round of the arms race.

Geza Kotai stated that the Reykjavik meeting had also directed attention to the complexity of Soviet-American relations, difficulties in practical solutions, and major differences in standpoints. For lack of reciprocity, the concessions made by one of the sides were insufficient for a breakthrough.

Geza Kotai emphasized that over the past year and a half the CSCE process showed an advanced and took up new dimensions. The successful work carried out at the Stockholm conference and its closing document marked an advance and a contracted compromise in military confidence-building, a field to which detente had not been extended previously.

In conclusion Geza Kotai said that the Communist and Social Democratic parties of the small countries must strive for strengthening the atmosphere of mutual confidence, and making use of the democratic opportunities provided by the different fora of the CSCE process, and other opportunities of independent initiatives.

Discuss Nuclear-Free Zone

LD011852 Budapest MTI in English 1530 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Budapest, November 1 (MTI) -- [Passage omitted] The participants of the conference reviewed the most important developments in the international situation, in Europe in particular, since March 1985, date of the first round-table conference held in Holland. They assessed the evolution of the process of security and cooperation in Europe, discussed possibilities for broadening relations between Eastern- and Western-European integration structures, and exchanged views on the prospects for common security in Europe.

The representatives of the six parties agreed that since March 1985, date of their first conference some trends conducive to easing tensions in the international situatio and to deepening East-West dialogue have been emerging. They attributed outstanding importance to developments in Soviet-American relations, to a successful outcome of negotiations on arms control and disarmament and to political meetings on the highest level. With regard to the talks in Reykjavik, the representatives of the parties emphasized that further efforts should be made with a view to furthering Soviet-American dialogue and working out mutually acceptable agreements. The participants underlined the implications of the SDI as a potential major obstacle to preventing an arms race in space and to terminating it on earth. They underlined the role of small and medium-size countries to reach agreements, also in their respective alliance systems. They stressed that the development of mutilateral cooperation is at the same time a contribution to strengthening international peace and security.

The participants pointed out that the Helsinki process should get a new impetus in the Vienna follow-up conference with commensurate attention for all three baskets, with concrete agreements on all major issues of European security and cooperation. They exchanged views about establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones in Europe, in the North and on the Balkan peninsula. Within this context they appreciated the basic principles of a nuclear-weapon-free corridor in central Europe, jointly elaborated by the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the Social Democratic Party of Germany.

Communist and Social Democratic parties present at the conference emphasized their share in the common responsibility for Europe and pointed to the need for further initiatives with view to strengthening confidence and deepening cooperation in Europe. They agreed that the next round-table conference will take place in Denmark.

PCE LEADER DEPARTS BUDAPEST AFTER TALKS

LD311556 Budapest MTI in English 1442 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 31 (MTI) -- Gerardo Iglesias, general secretary of the Communist Party of Spain (PCE), visited Hungary from October 28 to 31 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. Gerardo Iglesias held talks with Janos Kadar, HSWP general secretary Gyorgy Aczel, director of the Institute for Social Sciences of the HSWP CC, Sandor Gaspar, president of the Central Council of Trade Unions, members of the Political Committee, and Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP CC. The parties exchanged views on the topical issues of international life and the international communist and workers' movement. In cordial, comradely talks the sides informed one another on the state of the two countries, and the work of their parties, and surveyed the development of relations between HSWP and PCE.

Gerardo Iglesias left Hungary on Friday. At Budapest's Ferihegy airport he was seen off by Matyas Szuros.

ACZEL LEAVES FOR 16TH ARGENTINE CP CONGRESS

LD011825 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Gyorgy Aczel has left for Argentina. The member of the party's politburo, director of the Sociology Institute, is attending the 16th Congress of the Argentinian Communist Party in Buenos Aires.

MAROTHY DEPARTS FOR JOINT TALKS IN LUANDA

LD311535 Budapest MTI in English 1141 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 31 (MTI) -- Laszlo Marothy, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Hungarian section of the Hungarian-Angolan joint committee for economic, technical and scientific cooperation, left for Luanda on Friday to attend the second session of the committee.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON HUSAK VISIT 30 OCT

LD302025 Budapest MTI in English 1800 GMT 30 Oct 86

["Husak -- Communique" -- MTI identifier]

[Text] Budapest, October 30 (MTI) -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, paid a friendly working visit to Hungary on October 30 at the invitation of Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

Janos Kadar and Gustav Husak held talks and signed the long-term programme of economic, technical and scientific cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic until the year 2000.

Janos Kadar gave a dinner in Gustav Husak's honour. The dinner was attended by members of the HSWP Political Committee, secretaries of the Central Committee, the deputy president of the Presidential Council and several members of the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic.

The general secretaries of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia exchanged views on the international situation. They emphasized that it was the fundamental issue of our age to preserve peace, curb the arms race, prevent the militarization of outer space, and start the abolition of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction. They expressed the conviction that the consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, the activity of the realistically thinking political factors of the world and the cooperation of progressive and peace-loving forces can create a possibility for progress in averting the nuclear war danger, consolidating international security and improving cooperation. It was stated that constructive agreements can be reached if there exist the political will, a mutual compromising spirit and respect for the principle of equality and equal security. International life continues to be much under the influence of imperialist forces which, in pursuit of military-strategic supremacy, are pressing for the arms race, trying to thwart the talks and to escalate tensions in various regions of the world.

The two general secretaries stressed the importance of the active, consistent and flexible diplomatic efforts of the Soviet Union, imbued by a sense of responsibility for the fate of humankind. They highly appreciated the fact that a top-level Soviet-U.S. meeting was held in Reykjavik on a Soviet initiative, which has become a major event of the struggle to halt the arms race and avert the danger of war. They declared full support for the Soviet proposals put forth at the meeting by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

At the same time the two general secretaries emphasized that the Reykjavik meeting has put the struggle for disarmament to a higher level, and expressed their agreement with calls to further increase efforts towards international peace and security. The proposals and other initiatives from the Budapest meeting in June 1986 of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee continue to be effective, as their implementation would create a favourable basis for the improvement of the international atmosphere and the advancement of the process of detente in Europe and worldwide. In this respect, they described the proposals on the setting up of central Eurpoean zones free of chemical and nuclear weapons as important.

Janos Kadar and Gustav Husak noted with satisfaction the many-sided and ever intensifying cooperation of the two fraternal parties and countries based on mutual confidence and understanding. Besides, they pointed to the need for further measures to promote fuller expolitation of possibilities inherent in cooperation. They stressed that, parallel with the increase in goods traffic, a higher priority must be given to the development of effective production cooperation, technical and scientific cooperation should be intensified, and direct cooperation among companies should be supported in keeping with mutual interests. The parties expressed the conviction that the long-term technical-scientific cooperation scheme until 2000, which was signed during the visit, creates good opportunities for the realization of these endeavours. They described it as useful, the exchange of experience in updating the system of socialist economic management and underlined the particular importance of cooperation within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance for the development of the two national economies. They said they were interested in perfecting CMEA activity to meet the demands of the age.

Janos Kadar and Gustav Husak stated with satisfaction that the bilateral cultural, scientific, educational and health relations are successfully developing under the relevant agreements, serving well links between the two peoples. They attached great importance to the inter-governmental cultural and scientific agreement signed recently. The mutal respect for and fostering of progressive traditions play a major part in strengthening cooperation.

The two general secretaries emphasized the importance of developing relations between partner countries and towns, between social organizations, the population at implementation of the Leninist minority policy in the two countries effectively promotes the intensification of bilateral relations, the fraternal friendship of the two peoples and the realization of common goals.

The talks of Janos Kadar and Gustav Husak, held in a cordial comradely atmosphere and in the spirit of traditional friendship, reflected complete identity of views on all questions discussed. The meeting gave an impetus to the futher improvement of cooperation between the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, as well as between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Gustav Husak invited Janos Kadar for a friendly visit to Czechoslovakia. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

SOVIET ACADEMICIAN GEORGIY ARBATOV VISITS

LD312005 Budapest MTI in English 1412 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 31 (MTI) -- Academician Georgiy Arbatov, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and director of the Institute of the United States and Canada of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, visited Hungary from October 26 to 31 at the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee. Georgiy Arbatov met Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and held talks with Matayas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee, on topical international affairs. He also took part in an informal talk at the HSWP Central Committee which was attended by Geza Kotai, CC member and head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the CC, and several senior representataives of the Central Committee and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

MAROTHY, DELEGATION RETURN FROM MACHEL FUNERAL

LD301004 Budapest MTI in English 0736 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 30 (MTI) -- The Hungarian party and state delegation, which attended the funeral of Samora Machel, president of the Frelimo Party and the People's Republic of Mozambique, who recently died tragically, returned to Budapest from Maputo late Wednesday evening. The delgation was led by Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

FINANCE MINISTER RETURNS FROM INDIA 1 NOV

LD011859 Budapest MTI in English 1800 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Budapest, November 1 (MTI) -- Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance and co-chairman of the Hungarian-Indian Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation Committee, who attended a committee session in New Delhi, returned on Saturday. In the course of his stay in India he signed an agreement on avoiding double taxation.

BRIEFS

CHINESE JOURNALISTS -- Budapest, November 2 (MTI) -- Invited by the National Association of Hungarian journalists, a delegation of the Chinese Journalist Association, headed by Secretary Jiang Tao, visited Hungary from October 19 to November 2. The delegation visited ministries, scientific institutions, industrial plants, cooperatives and editorial offices. Gyula Bereczky, deputy head of CC's department, met the delegation in the HSWP CC's headquarters. The delegation also met Karoly Megyeri, general secretary of the National Association of Hungarian Journalists, and Jeno Nemeth, general vice-president of the Information Office of the Council of Ministers. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1624 GMT 2 Nov 86 LD]

ROMANIAN SUPREME TRIBUNAL DELEGATION -- MTI -- Between 13 and 17 October a delegation of the Supreme Tribunal of the SR of Romania, led by Chairman Dr Iona Salajan, paid a visit to our homeland at the invitation of Dr Jeno Szilbereky, president of the Supreme Court of the Hungarian People's Republic. The delegation was briefed on procedures followed in issuing judgments and providing guidance. The sides discussed current issues of the judicial system and dealt with certain questions involving judicial relations. The delegation paid a visit to Gyor County and met Dr Imre Markoja, minister of justice, and Dr Karoly Szijarto, chief prosecutor. It was received by Dr Rezso Trautmann, vice president of the Presidential Council. [Excerpts] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Oct 86 p 4 AU]

KAZAKHSTAN ART -- Budapest, October 30 (MTI) -- "Art of Kazakhstan," an exhibition opened in Budapest's House of Soviet Culture and Science on Thursday. The opening ceremony was addressed by Ivan Badul, counsellor of embassy, representative in Hungary of the Association of Soviet Friendship Societies, Kuppaev Tluegen deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Socialist Republics of Kazakhstan, and Lajos Farkasinszky, deputy chairman of the Budapest Municipal Council. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 2048 GMT 30 Oct 86 LD]

RADIO SOLIDARITY BROADCASTS DISSIDENT WORKS ON TV

AU021706 Paris AFP in English 1336 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 2 (AFP) -- Radio Solidarity, the pirate station run by the underground remnants of the banned trade union, broadcast dissident poems and songs on prime-time television in Warsaw Saturday night, according to reports from several parts of the capital.

The station over rode the sound signal transmitted on the main state television channel to put out a 15-minute audio programme dedicated to Father Jerzy Popieluszko, the pro-Solidarity priest murdered by three policemen in October 1984.

Radio Solidarity also broadcast in the Praga district of Warsaw last week.

The pirate station, which first went on the air at the height of the state of emergency in April 1982, is the only radio in Eastern Europe to break the monopoly of state control, and broadcasts primarily union news and views.

One of its leading broadcasters, Zbigniew Romaszeweski, was jailed in February 1983 before being released under an amnesty in July 1984.

"STATEMENT' SIGNED BY LECH WALESA, OTHERS

AU311427 Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish 26 October 86 p 1

["Statement" signed by Lech Walesa and others, dated 10 October -- place not given]

[Text] Fundamental differences of opinion exist in Poland. Different values determine our attitudes and social goals. Even the greatest material difficulties do not diminish this diversity, which manifests itself at every turn. It is a fact; but it is also a fact that the most imminent and pressing task faced by Poles today is the revitalization of our economy. If this does not happen we will all be losers: the government and the governed, we of today and the generations that will come after us. Today our people, who are relentless in their aspirations to freedom, must display similar concern about material existence and surmounting the profound economic and social crisis that currently affects our lives at every turn and threatens our identify in the future. The mobilization of society requires convincing political, economic, and social mechanisms to be put into effect. It requires a new social climate, which can only be engendered by taking into account broad and deeply rooted social aspirations. It also requires the creation of conditions that will promote the expansion of economic initiatives and effective mechanisms for public control of economic life. We must solve these problems regardless of past experience.

However, we will not emerge from the vicious circles of this economic crisis by disregarding the rest of the world, without neighbors, and without the most industrially advanced countries of the West. To take off, our economy needs not only internal but also external stimuli. We need the facilities available to most other countries in the world. At the international level, Poland's economic recession can only represent a danger, and this is not in anyone's interest. Thus, we first of all await decisions that are comparatively simple but also essential from our point of view. The President of the United States can play an important role by removing the sanctions that are still in force. [paragraph continues]

This would mean restoring the most-favored-nation clause to Poland and making available credits based on sound and economic terms, guaranteed by the U.S. Government. It would mean restoring and expanding scientific, cultural, and interpersonal contacts. We express the conviction that the time has come for this to happen.

Stefan Bratkowski
Bronislaw Geremek
Tadeusz Mazowiecki
Stanislaw Stomma
Klemens Szaniawski
Jan Jozef Szczepanski
Jerzy Turowicz
Lech Walesa
Andrzej Wielowieyski
10 October 1986

WALESA'S APPEAL FOR ENDING SANCTIONS VIEWED

AU3011159 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 27 Oct 86 p 4

["(m.)"-signed article: "Credibility Problems"]

[Text] A declaration signed by nine people and containing many sound ideas has been published in the most recent edition of TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY. The declaration talks about the need to mobilize society -- regardless of the differences dividing it -- primarily in order to revitalize the economy and the need to introduce appropriate mechanisms to this end. It also discusses the need to expand social initiatives and create a new social climate. The declaration points out that we can only surmount our economic problems by engaging in cooperation with the rest of the world.

It is with some surprise that we find Lech Walesa's signature below the text. This surprise increases all the more when we discover that the short declaration states that the sanctions still in force ought to be lifted.

The text bears the date 10 October 1986. Thus, it was issued following the widely known campaign for lifting sanctions launched by Congressman Solarz and a group of the other U.S. congressmen, the declaration calling for the lifting of sanctions issued by the leadership of the American Polonia Congress, and finally, the State Department spokesman's announcement that the matter was being examined by the White House. Even the former director of Radio Free Europe, P. Nowal-Jeziorski, was quicker off the mark in this instance than Lech Walesa.

It is Lech Walesa who concerns us and not the other people who have spoken out in favor of lifting sanctions (better later than never). This is because regardless of the fundamental differences dividing us on many issues, we accord the majority of them the respect that they deserve, beginning with the editors of TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY and their colleagues of many years' standing. We also remember that none of the remaining people ever voiced support for sanctions publicly. It is true that the editor, Stefan Bratkowski, is among them, although his periodic economic forecasts, which have predicted the immiment collapse of our economy every year for the last 5 years, made those circles who were counting on some such thing happening hope that sanctions would be effective.

So why is it that Walesa has now deemed it appropriate to speak out publicly on a matter that, if it has not been taken too far, has been thoroughly explained? Why has he forgetten about his previous, different position on sanctions and has not bothered to give a word of explanation about it? Why has not a word been said about the fact that overcoming the economic problems which all of us in Poland are faced with, has been made all the more difficult as a result of the $15 billion that have been lost because of sanctions -- directly or indirectly?

Is it not because someone will be able to say in the future that it was not the actions of the government which caused the sanctions policy to end in a fiasco but that it was he, Walesa, who sorted out the affair?

This kind of approach can be considered a very belated attempt to save face, a manifestation of megalomania, or ultimately, a wish to find a place for oneself at a new stage in the development of our public life.

The declaration talks about the desire to create a new social climate in Poland. As we can see, not all the names of the people who signed it lend credibility to this statement.

MIODOWICZ SPEAKS AT FIRST MINERS TU CONFERENCE

AU301331 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Oct 86 pp 1, 2

[Stanislaw Zielinski report: "Satisfaction and Shortcomings"]

[Text] The unity and cohesion of the trade union ranks is increasing the strength of the reborn trade union movement. This was the guiding thought behind the first congress of the Federation of Miners' Trade Unions last Saturday and Sunday, not only concerning achievements so far, but also concerning tasks for today and tomorrow.

The federation was formed 3 years ago by amalgamating three above-factory miners' trade unions. It joins a total of 295 miners' unions and 442,000 members. It is the second largest trade union organization in the country after the Union of Polish Teachers.

The congress was attended by almost 600 delegates and took place at the "Halemba" coalmine in Ruda Slaska. Also present were Alfred Miodowicz, PZPR Politburo member and OPZZ chairman, and Zygmunt Muranski, PZPR Politburo member.

The delegates drafted a letter to Wojciech Jaruzelski in reply to the wishes for a successful congress that he had conveyed to the miners during the recent Katowice Voivodship PZPR accountability and election conference. They assured the first secretary that they understood the responsibility facing them in helping to shape the trade union movement and performing daily tasks for the sake of the miners.

The talks commenced with a report on the federation's activity read by Rajmund Moric, the federation's chairman. The report said that the federation is not ceasing efforts to integrate miners' trade union organizations. However, many miners still do not belong to it. Thanks to the federation's efforts, some branch wage systems have been reintroduced. It is necessary to "thaw" the benefits provided by the Miners' Charter and reintroduce bonuses and severance pay. The progress in these spheres is far from expectations. It is also necessary, the report concluded, to take another look at preferential wages in mining. Work on Saturdays and Sundays, which should be voluntary, should not be the only source of respectable wages for work that is heavy and dangerous.

Not everything that the federation has done satisfies the miners. So how should it act more effectively in the future and to what should the federation's newly elected authorities be committed?

Although there was no shortage of voices calling for new social benefits, the talks concentrated on the improvement of trade union activity in every sphere.

It was said that simultaneous activity on two fronts is necessary: first, consolidating the status of trade unions within work places, and second, establishing a partner-like position vis-a-vis the central bodies of state and economic administration.

Alfred Miodowicz spoke about the importance of factory trade unions. The trade union law, he said, has firmly planted trade unions in the political reality of work places, and it is trade unions like this that we need. We will guard them like the apple of our eye. We say no to anyone who wants other unions functioning according to different principles. We are interested only in one union, our class union.

Discussing the state of preparations for the Second OPZZ Congress, A. Miodowicz indicated the need for open and very critical-minded discussion. Our goals are precise, he said. They stem from the 10th party congress resolution and no one is questioning them. But our trade union ideas on how to reach them are often different from those of the government. That is how it must be. Our duty is to defend the interests of working people.

Referring to the talks, A. Miodowicz congratulated the miners for their initiative concerning an integration of the trade union movement within mining, this integration involving not only new organizational forms, but also an aim to transform the consciousness of miners and make them realize the value of belonging to one miners' family.

Kazimierz Stan, a delegate from the "Wujek" coalmine, commented on the OPZZ chairman's speech. I would emphasize most of all. he said, that part of Comrade Miodowicz's speech concerning the functioning of a single trade union in a factory. This is nothing new. It crops up from time to time, not necessarily on the inspiration of miners. We need a union which concentrates its entire energy on protecting working people's interests and creating the right conditions for us to live and work better and not on fighting for as many members as possible. Yet that was the tendency in the past. Are we meant to repeat mistakes?

The congress elected a new board for the new, 4-year term of office. Rajmund Moric was reelected chairman by secret ballot.

A program of action and resolution was adopted, in which the miners call on all trade unions in the world not to spare efforts for the sake of good-neighborly relations between countries and disarmament as a guarantor of lasting peace.

A ceremonious touch was added to the congress by the unfurling of a new standard funded by factory trade unions and by the granting of state and trade union awards to the most energetic activists in miners' trade unions.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON ORZECHOWSKI'S AUSTRALIA VISIT

AU301633 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Oct 86 p 7

[PAP: "Press Communique on PPR Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski's Visit to Australia" from 22 to 27 October]

[Text] PAP Canberra -- Marian Orzechowski, PPR foreign minister, paid an official visit to Australia from 22 to 27 October at the invitation of William Hayden, Australian foreign minister.

Minister M. Orzechowski was received by Sir Ninian Stephen, governor general of Australia; Robert Hawke, premier; and Joan Child, speaker of parliament. He also met with the following ministers: J.S. Dawkins, trade; J. Kerin, agriculture; P. Morris, transport and aviation; and C. Hurford, immigration and ethnic affairs.

Minister Orzechowski visited Canberra, the capital, as well as two important economic, scientific, and cultural centers -- Melbourne and Sydney. During his stay in Melbourne he presented Monash University with a set of books on Polish culture and the Polish language.

During official talks in the foreign ministry, both ministers conducted a broad review of Polish-Australian relations, informed each other about the current political and economic situation in both countries, and exchanged views on the most important international topics.

During these meetings and talks, satisfaction was expressed at the favorable development of cooperation between the two countries in many spheres, based on the principles of equality and mutual advantages; and on long traditions of mutual respect and friendship joining Poland and Australia. Particular attention was paid to trade and economic cooperation, and the need and further possibilities of further developing it were pointed out. It was stated that the revival of Polish-Australian political contacts should also encourage the expanison of scientific-technological cooperation, cultural exchange, and other spheres. It was pointed out that the numerous Polish communities in Australia are an important positive factor in bilateral relations.

The exchange of views on the subject of international topics was marked by deep concern for the preservation of peace. Profound unease was expressed over the continuation of the arms race, and the need was stressed to act for the sake of protecting mankind from nuclear disaster and assuring all nations and conditions for normal development and progress. The particular importance of an improvement in Soviet-American relations for the attainment of these goals was indicated. In this context, the Reykjavik meeting between the leaders of the USSR and United States was acknowledged. Particular attention was devoted to the current situation in Europe and in Asia and the Pacific. The need to step up efforts to rid these regions of nuclear and chemical weapons and gradually reduce conventional armaments was stressed. Minister Orzechowski acknowledged Australia's role in creating a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific.

All the talks and meetings took place in an atmosphere of mutual respect and understanding. They displayed a consensus or proximity of views on many of the topics discussed.

Minister Orzechowski expressed thanks for the hospitality accorded to him and, on behalf of Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and in his own name, invited R. Hawke, premier of Australia, and Minister W. Hayden to pay official visits to Poland. The invitations were accepted with satisfaction.

ORZECHOWSKI EXPLAINS CSCE MEETING ROLE

LD021949 Warsaw PAP in English 1805 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 2 -- The following is a statement made for PAP by Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski before his departure for the Vienna CSCE meeting:

The meeting in Vienna, to start on November 4, the third, after Belgrade and Madrid, main meeting of representatives of CSCE states will be an important international event, especially in East-West relations.

Positive results of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe have created a favourable atmosphere for the Vienna debates and for the undertaking of decisions favouring the achievement of a turn for the better in the European situation.

Poland wishes to constructively participate in this effort. The Polish delegation is going to Vienna to search for that what links nations of the continent, to contribute to the development of detente, disarmament and constructive international cooperation.

We expect that the Vienna meeting will first of all make decisions on the resumption of work by the Stockholm conference and the inclusion to its mandate the problem of the reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe, simultaneously with the development of confidence building measures. We wish for the consolidation of the ten principles of relations among states, agreed upon in the Final Act signed in Helsinki eleven years ago. We look forward to an essential improvement in the economic relations. We speak in favour of facilitations in the exchange of spiritual values and in the expansion of individual traffic. We will prepare ground for the implementation of Wojciech Jaruzelski's idea to hold a meeting of representatives of 35 CSCE states in Warsaw on the 50th anniversary of the outbreak of World War Two, to discuss key problems of peace, security and cooperation in Europe.

The opening of the Vienna debates at the level of ministers of foreign affairs will create an occasion for numerous bilateral talks. I intend to meet with my counterparts from socialist states and with a dozen or so ministers of NATO, neutral and nonaligned states.

Vienna is an important centre of international life, seat of three U.N. agencies and the site of negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Thus I will hold talks with general directors of the U.N. Bureau, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the U.N. Organization for Industrial Development.

I am awaiting with interest the meetings with leading Austrian politicians. Poland and Austria, two states lying in the middle of the continent, are linked by the strive [as received] to build a peaceful and secure Europe.

The animation of European dialogue, linked with the Vienna meeting testifies to the importance of the CSCE process in international relations.

JAPANESE ECONOMIC DELEGATION VISITS WARSAW

LD312055 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 31 -- A 26-strong Japanese financial and economic mission, organized by the Japan Productivity Centre, has arrived in Poland. The mission, headed by President of the Japanese Centre of International Finance Kiichi Watanabe, is composed of representatives of leading Japanese banks and companies.

Today, the leadership of the mission met with Chairman of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade Ryszard Karski. During the meeting, the sides reviewed relations between enterprises of both countries beginning from 1982. Mutual turnover shows an upward tendency, in spite of the fact that it did not reach the level from the past decade.

The Polish side stressed the interest of Polish industrial circles in purchasing of machines and Japanese technologies in some fields. However, this requires the intensification of Poland's exports to the Japanees market, and first of all the normalization of financial and credit cooperation. In this context, it was pointed to the importance of Poland's return to the International Monetary Fund.

After the meeting, a plenary session was held at the seat of chamber during which the Japanese delegation was briefed on Poland's economic and financial situation and on the assumptions of socio-economic development in the nearest five-year period.

Members of the mission were also briefed on the course of talks with representatives of the IMF and the World Bank and with representatives of West European economic circles on the creation of companies with foreign capital in Poland.

GWIAZDA DISCUSSES ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH INDIA

LD022331 Warsaw PAP in English 1713 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 2 -- India has become Poland's most imprtant economic partner among developing countries, Co-chairman of the Polish-Indian Mixed Commission for Economic, Trade and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, Polish Vice-Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda spoke with PAP on Poland's cooperation with that country. Excerpts:

"India is a great country enjoying justful prestige in the world. We most highly respect India's role and position in the international arena and in the movement of non-aligned states because of the country's contribution to the struggle for peace, security and equal-rights cooperation among states.

"Polish-Indian bilateral relations are characterized by understanding and mutual support for programmes of socio-economic development and, as regards international issues, by identity or convergence of stands.

"These relations have lasting foundations and do not undergo seasonal oscillations in the most difficult periods. The last year's visit of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, was an important impulse for the development of mutual cooperation. We are convinced that also the visit of the president of the Republic of India, expected by us, will constitute a further significant step on the road to strengthening friendship and developing comprehensive cooperation. We will welcome India's president not only as the highest-ranking state official, an outstanding stateman and long-time leading activist of the ruling party -- the Indian National Congress -- but also as a representative of a great nation and Asian country boasting achievements in socio-economic development worthy of the highest praise.

"Poland and India are tied by over 37 years of economic contacts and over 32 years of official diplomatic relations.

"The first commercial contacts were started in 1949 immediately after India gained its independence. Cooperation expanded fast. Industrial installations constructed and equipped by Polish companies are a lasting proof of this. These include, among other projects, two coal mines and two electric power plants.

"There is no need to prolong the list of past achievements because modern times bring more facts. Accelerating and enriching cooperation is a very important result of the talks held between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Rajiv Gandhi in February 1985. We expect that an about 40 percent increase in Polish-Indian trade turnover will take place this year. Last year it reached 163 million U.S. dollars, with Polish exports accounting for 92 million dollars. In 1986 the Polish-Indian trade turnover reach 230 million dollars, with Polish exports accounting for 120 million dollars.

"We mainly sell products of the electroengineering industry to India (about 80 percent of sales). Equipment for power industry and coal mining, ship engines, machine tools and textile machines are in the forefront of our exports. Industrial cooperation is being continued. Contracts for the construction of power plants and boiler houses are being realized.

"We render services for the Indian mining industry, in the form of designing, shafting along with supplies of shafting equipment, technical consulting and training of experts.

"Another big undertaking is cooperation in modernizing the copper processing technology in the (Indian) Kethri copper complex. In the shipbuilding industry coproduction between Indian shipyards and the "Cegielski" plant and Polish designing offices is developing favourably. The Polish side renders assistance in the designing of ships and supplies ship engines for the vessels built in India.

"I think that there are real chances for starting broader coproduction with the Indian industry. This pertains to, for instance, the manufacture of heavy machine tools, combine-harvesters as well as cooperation in the chemical, car-making, glass and construction materials industries as well as in natural environment protection.

"Further tightening of ties between the Polish and Indian industry would have a positive impact on the stability of economic cooperation between our states. Such possibilities do exist. We are also counting on the development of scientific-technical cooperation.

"Opportunities for expanding cooperation exist on both sides. It is possible, therefore, to fulfill the provisions of the 5-year trade agreement which foresees that the trade turnover between both countries should double in 1990 as compared to 1985."

PRC TRADE COUNSELLOR VIEWS ECONOMIC TIES

AU301836 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 12 Oct 86 p 3

[Interview with Zhi De Xin, trade counsellor at the PRC Embassy in Warsaw, by Hubert Kozlowski under rubric "Five Questions For"; date and place not given]

[Text] [Kozlowski] The eighties are a time of China's opening up to the world. What is the reason behind this?

[Zhi De Xin] China is counting on the development of the national economy and the "four modernizations" -- in industry, agriculture, national defense, and science and technology. First and foremost, we are relying on our own strengths and we must master the art of running the country. At the same time, it is necessary for us to engage in greater cooperation with foreign countries. We consider this an issue of strategic importance. In view of this, we must master the art of expanding foreign trade. We are rich in human and natural resources but this great potential is only being partially used. We also need financial resources in order to realize our great undertakings. We do not have very great financial resources at our disposal but we can obtain them through economic relations with the rest of the world. That is why we have also introduced a policy of opening up and invigorating the economy. Thanks to this we have already scored significant successes. Relations with Poland and other socialist countries are part of the opening up process and we are pleased with the results that we have obtained so far.

[Kozlowski] But is it not the case that this sudden "leap" in trade between our two countries also stems from the complementary nature of our economies?

[Zhi De Xin] A "leap" in trade really did take place between the years 1984-85, from 450 million to 1.3 billion Swiss fracs, that is, it increased 2.8 times. In 1986 it will exceed the 1.5 billion franc level, which will mark an increase of 17 percent. We have surpassed the previous highest level for economic cooperation, and the rate at which trade between our two countries is growing is faster than that for our relations with other East European states. The data I have provided do not cover direct cooperation between ministries, provinces, and enterprises, all that we call "additional exchange." There are also instances of re-exporting, and this applies not only to the export of Polish Fiats to Hungary. If we take a look at the structure of our trade then we really can talk about equality, mutual advantage, and our economies complementing each other. Our imports cover a wide range of goods. Mining industry machinery, automobiles, machines for use in the building and road construction industries, and transportation facilities and equipment occupy an important place in our imports of machines and equipment. As for imports of raw materials and semi-finished goods, I could mention steel industry products, non-ferrous metals, cooper and cooper products, and aluminium steel cables [kable stalowo-aluminiowe]. We also import textiles, raw materials for the manufacture of synthetic fibers, and other chemicals from Poland. Textiles also occupy an important place in the range of goods we offer for export: wool, cotton and cotton products, and Chinese silk, which has been famous for thousands of years. One also sees a lot of Chinese clothing on the Polish market. We also supply grain and rice, meat and other animal products, tea -- and incidentially, I wonder why Poles do not drink green tea -- and non-ferrous metals.

[Kozlowski] Polish automobiles have appeared on the Chinese market. How do they fare with competition being so fierce?

[Zhi De Xin] We have started importing Polish automobiles on what is a massive scale for both sides, and we only started doing this recently. But we have been importing Polish mining, especially coal-mining equipment for a number of decades. My colleagues -- Chinese miners -- are very pleased with it. We recently continued this tradition by buying coal washers for enriching coal. We have requested Polish assistance in reconstructing old coal-mines. We value this cooperation with the Polish mining ministry and with Minister Czeslaw Piotrowski personally, the head of the mixed commission. As for a full assessment of Polish automobiles, we hope that the assessment will be a good one, but it will take time for them to prove their worth in the market and win the reputation enjoyed by your mining equipment. We have concluded a long-term agreement with Poland on the supply of automobile industry products. Alongside the supply of automobiles of the highest possible quality, the other important issue is the organization of appropriate servicing. The distribution of automobiles around the country is a problem, but the first servicing points have been set up and we ought to consider ensuring that supplies are not frittered away and that vehicles are located in regions that can be covered by the servicing network. We are also counting on further, advantageous automobile industry agreements.

[Kozlowski] But does it not seem that, despite this, the latest technical and technological products still comprise too small a part of our trade and cooperation?

[Zhe Di Xin] During the fifties we imported about 30 complete industrial facilities. We also want to do this today in order to realize our modernization programs. Poland imports less in this field. We are importing Polish thyristor production systems, but your side is also prepared to buy certain items of equipment and technological systems used in the electronics industry. We are buying power units of the sort that are being installed at Belchatow. The Racibor RaFaCo [expansion unknown] is supplying us with power boilers. In addition to this the list includes other items further down on it: systems for enriching edible oil and producing building industry materials, and gas installations. Apart from the three intergovernmental agreements signed between 1984 and 1986 -- agreements that cover the entire range of economic exchange and industrial and scientific and technical cooperation -- efforts are continuing to find ways of enhancing higher forms of economic cooperation between our countries. Groups of specialists pay regular visits: There were 160 of them in 1985, and 70 during the first half of 1986. The Chinese are interested in scientific and technical exchange, and I have noted this interest myself, if only judging by the talks that I have had with the Trade Policy Department and the Ministry of Foreign Trade on the Polish side. Great possibilities exist in both states and a need for the latest technical and technological systems that we today call software. Market considerations are also encouraging cooperation, as our country is short of foreign currency. We have already made our offer of technological exports and so has the Polish side, to some extent. We have achieved much but I agree that a lot remains to be done. The exchange of goods must be accompanied by the necessary exchange of information, and this will permit the range of goods that are exchanged to be extended. Numerous meetings between officials delegations and groups of specialists during recent years have produced many results, but I cannot dispel the impression that as far as information is concerned there is still a lot to be done.

[Kozlowski] The Chinese special economic spheres have become something of a sensation during recent years. Are these regions -- key ones from the point of view of your modernization programs -- open to ventures with Polish participation?

[Zhe Di Xin] These spheres are open to everyone, but competition is very fierce. Our market is very attractive and everybody wants to have a place in it. Chinese economic organizations that have the right to make decisions autonomously have the final say in these matters. They must stand to gain something by engaging in such ventures and must consider whether they are economically and technically suitable. The state ensures the provision of credits or becomes a partner, and that is a great responsibility. We have great needs and we want to Poles to participate in economic ventures together with Chinese producers and trade organizations, and not only in these spheres, but all over China. There are no limitations. The only conditions we set are: good methods and organization and high standards of quality. This wins the confidence of the recipient. This is where information is very important. Other states are working very intensively in this area. It is a question of the Poles doing the same, so that the user knows what you are producing. That is why I would like to request through the medium of the press that we do everything possible to increase trade and the exchange of information between our two countries.

UN ENVOY CRITICIZES REDUCTION OF SOVIET PERSONNEL

LD011956 Warsaw PAP in English 1857 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] New York, No. 1 -- Poland's Representative Mieczyslaw Gorajewski took the floor during an urgent meeting of the U.N. Committee for Relations with the State hosting the U.N. headquarters here yesterday. The meeting was convened at the motion put forward by the Soviet Union because of the recent decision by Ronald Reagan's administration to reduce the staff to Soviet permanent missions to the U.N.

Gorajewski said that one-sided and arbitrary demands by the U.S. to reduce the staff of the Russian Soviet, Ukrainian and Belorussian missions are incompatible with international law and the practice accepted as well as with the provisions of the U.N. Charter. The agreements of 1947 did not give one side a right to dictate the size of a mission, he said.

A selective attitude of missions of some state violates the principle of non-discrimination considered a corner stone of the diplomatic law, reflected in the Article 47 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, said he.

The Polish delegate pointed to a negative influence of U.S. moves on the functioning of the U.N. and on the climate of international relations.

BRIEFS

VISIT BY CPSU LECTURERS -- A group of CPSU Central Committee lecturers headed by V. Mikhailov, secretary of the Voroshilovgrad CPSU Obkom, is visiting Poland as part of the cooperation between the PZPR and CPSU. The Soviet guests held many meetings, mainly with party aktivs from worker comunities in Warsaw, Gdansk, Bydgoszcz, Olsztyn, Tarnow, and Wloclawek Voivodships. The lecturers spoke about the implementation of the Soviet Union's socioeconomic development program, tasks concerning the development and improvement of CPSU education and political-organizational work, and the struggle for disarmament and international security. The lecturers were received by W. Lorane, director of the PZPR Central Committee Ideological Department. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Oct 86 p 2 AU]

DEFENSE MINISTER ORDER OF THE DAY ON ARMY DAY

AU291551 Burcharest SCIENTEIA in Romanian 25 Oct 86 p 5

["Order of the Day" signed by Colonel General Vasile Milea, minister of National Defense of the SR of Romania, on 25 October, Romanian Army Day]

[Text] We are celebrating on 25 October the Army Day of the Socialist Republic of Romania in an atmosphere of vigorous and enthusiastic revolutionary involvement in which our people, closely united around the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, are unflinchingly acting to implement the historic decisions of the 13th RCP Congress for the overall fulfillment of the goals of the first year of the Eighth 5-Yean Plan period and the tasks established by the Third Working People's Congress.

The traditional celebration takes place in a climate of strong creative fervor and great patriotic pride generated by the 65th anniversary of the creation of our glorious Communist Party, an event with profound historical significance in the country's history which made possible the organization of the Romanian people's struggle against exploitation and oppression and for independence and the passage to building the socialist society.

On this occasion, too, our country's Army expresses the deepest feelings of gratitude, esteem, and profound appreciation for the RCP and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, brilliant revolutionary and an ardent patriot who for more than 5 decades has linked his life in an exemplary manner to the party's tumultuous activities, the fundamental interests of the Romanian people, the noble cause of building socialism and communism on our ancient land, and the ideals of peace on our planet.

On the day of its celebration, the Romanian Army again voices its deep feelings of patriotic pride for the fact that our illustrious leader, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, was awarded the distinguished title "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution" of Romania.

Likewise, our soldiers direct their finest thoughts toward Comrade Elena Ceausescu, outstanding militant of the party and state and scientist of world renown, for the great contribution she made to formulating and implementing the great programs of the homeland's socioeconomic development and to developing education, science, and culture.

The 25 October celebration -- which recalls the unforgettable event that took place 40 years ago, that of liberating the last stretch of Romanian soil from the occupation of the Hitlerite-Horthyst troops -- represents a symbol of the way our party and socialist state and our entire nation honors the glorious traditions forged by our forefathers during the 2 and 1/2 millenia-old struggle waged for the defense of the ancient land, and it is an expression of the appreciation shown to the activities of our revoltuionary Army and all the sons of the country who serve the homeland under the folds of the Romanian flag.

On the occasion of army Day, we pay warm homage to the Communists, revolutionary militants, and all the patriots who showed in an exemplary manner abnegation, the spirit of sacrifice, and self-denial for the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation; we pay homage to the bold Romanian Army which, at the call of the RCP, completely turned the arms against the Hitlerite forces, thus marking unforgettable pages in the golden chronicle of our national history.

We highly honor the heroism manifested by our soldiers in the heavy fighting against the invaders during the struggle waged shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Army for the complete liberation of the country, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and a part of Austria up to the final victory against Nazi Germany.

Socialist Romania's current Army is proud of the fact that, carrying forward the heritage of the forefathers together with the entire nation, is a trustworthy guard of the homeland in its brightest period inaugurated by the Ninth RCP Congress, which is named after its ingenious founder -- the Nicolae Ceausescu Era.

On its anniversary, the Romanian Army presents the highest military honors to the homeland and its supreme commander and reports important investments in the fulfillment of the plan regarding battle and political training, the increase of the combat capability of its commands and units, and in the implementation of the tasks bestowed upon it in all fields of activity in the national economy.

Like our entire nation, the soldiers of our country express their complete adherence to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's new peace initiative and wholeheartedly support Romania's -- unilateral -- 5 percent cutback on troops, arms, and military expenditures by the end of this year.

Comrade soldiers, enlisted men, warrant officers, noncommissioned officers, officers, and generals:

As bearers of and those who will carry on the high military virtues of our people, proud of our homeland's socialist present, and fully confident in its communist future, completely dedicate your knowledge and work capability to the unflinching implementation of the party's domestic and foreign policy, the tasks incumbent on the army under the 13th RCP Congress decisions and under the invaluable works by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and the guidelines and recomendations of the supreme commander issues and the stocktaking session of the Army basic and command party aktiv.

In accordance with the requirements of the national military doctrine, whose brilliant founder is Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, act tirelessly to continuously perfect the military skill of the troops, in keeping with the requirements of the directives regarding the army's training in the current 5-year plan period, in order to forge yourselves as fighters capable of faultlessly carrying out all mission ordered.

Mobilized by the party bodies and organizations and by the youth organizations, militate firmly to promote a revolutionary spirit in all your activities to continuously strengthen order and military discipline, to contribute to the ever stronger assertion of our Army as the high school of patriotic and civic education and political and cultural training, and to increase its contribution to the country's socioeconomic development.

Do not spare any efforts in continuously developing the combat capability of smaller and large units, so that our Army is ready at all times -- at the call of the party and upon the order of our supreme commander -- to defend firmly, together with all our people, the revolutionary achievements, the territorial integrity, and the independence and sovereignty of Socialist Romania!

Long live the RCP, headed by its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu!

Long live our free and independent homeland, the Socialist Republic of Romania!

Long live Socialist Romania's Army!

Minister of National Defense Colonal General Vasile Milea

PARTY MEETING DISCUSSES QUALILTY, MODERNIZATION

AU311846 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 31/10/86 -- Gathered on October 31 under the chairmanship of the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, Nicolae Ceausescu, the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP examined questions related to ensuring the quality of products and its control and to metrology activites in the third quarter of 1986, to the fulfillment of fixed assets overhaul, modernization and revision plan over January 1 - September 30, 1986.

In the connection with the first issue, assessing the good results scored, the Executive Political Committee requested that firmer action be taken to implement the programmes for the modernization of technologies and products, for their further improvement, for the application of advanced, constructive and highly efficient solutions able to raise the quality of products, their performance so as to be on a par with the world's best.

In consideration of the achievements registered, as well as of the shortcomings manifest in the fulfillment of the overhaul plan, the Executive Political Committee recommended that more resolute action be taken to improve activity in that domain, the quality of repairs, reduce their execution and costs.

Likewise, the Executive Political Committee debated a report in the 1985-1986 political-ideological school year and the measures to be taken for the new year.

A series of measures were set meant to enhance the role of political-ideological education in improving the knowledge of Communists, of all working people in carrying into effect the party and state resolutions, the country's laws, the combativity and responsibility of each working man at his work place and in society.

BRIEFS

EXPORTS OF LOCOMOTIVES -- The big Romanian electrotechnological enterprise "Electroputere" of Craiova has started manufacturing the first diesel-electric locomotives of the 25 under contract for export in 1987. The first batch is to be delivered in December this year. The Craiova works also manufactures and will deliver the last batch of 5,100 HP electric locomotives. The "23 August" Works of Bucharest is going to launch into fabrication various types of diesel-hydraulic locomotives to be exported next year. Currently, about 100 locomotives manufactured in Romania are exported to numerous countries in all continents. Over 1975-85, the foreign trade enterprise Mecanoexportimport delivered 1,600 diesel-electirc locomotives with powers ranging from 1,100 to 4,000 HP, 1,200 HP and 5,100 HP electric locomotives and diesel-hydraulic locomotives, power range from 180 to 2,600 HP to partners in Albania, Austria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, People's China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, England, GDR, Greece, Iraq, Japan, Mozambique, Poland, Syria, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis, Turkey, West Germany, Yugoslavia, Vietnam, USSR, USA, etc. [Excerpts] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0948 GMT 30 Oct 86 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF INDIAN PRESIDENT

Holds Talks With Vrandecic

LD010126 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2133 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 31 (TANJUG) -- Promotion of cooperation and contacts between the assemblies of Yugoslavia and India was the main theme of talks between President of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Ivo Vrandecic and Indian President Zail Zingh here today.

Zail Singh arrived on a four-day offical and friendly visit to Yugoslavia yesterday.

Vrandecic and Singh expressed satisfaction at the numerous contacts between the two countries' parliaments and their successful cooperation.

Final Talks With Hasani

LD011535 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1403 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Nov (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Zail Singh, president of the Republic of India, had final talks on issues of joint interest in Belgrade today.

During the talks President Hasani spoke about relations between the SFRY and the neighboring countries, and also about activities in the sphere of regional cooperation in the Balkans. President Singh briefed Hasani on the situation concerning relations between India and its neighbors and on the development of the situation on the subcontinent. Both presidents drew attention to the fact that the principles of peaceful coexistence and noninterference represent a base upon which the two countries are successfully developing good-neighborly relations.

It was noted that the visit of President Zail Singh is yet another contribution to the successful development of traditionally good relations and friendship between India and Yugoslavia.

Apart from the talks between the two presidents, separate talks were held in different departments during which issues of joint interests were examined in more detail. On this occasion as well as the two sides assessed as identical their views on all the topics discussed.

On the Yugoslav side the talks were attended by Radoje Kontic, member of the FEC; Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; and Zivojin Jazic, ambassador of the SFRY to India; and on the Indian side by Minister B. Shankaranand, and L.L. Mehrotra, ambassador of India to the SFRY.

Singh Leaves Belgrade

LD011736 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1601 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Nov (TANJUG) -- Zail Singh, president of the Republic of India, who is paying an official visit to our country, left Belgrade for Pula and Brioni today.

At Belgrade airport the Indian President was given a formal farewell with the highest military honors. President Zail Singh was seen off by Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency. The ceremony was also attended by Nedjo Borkovic, vice president of the SFRY Assembly, Vukoje Bulatovic, vice president of the Serbian Presidency, Col Gen Zorko Canadi, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, Budmir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, and other Yugoslav officials.

Delhi Cites Talks

BK011616 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Yugoslavia has expressed satisfaction over the wide-ranging talks held with India during the visit of the president, Giani Zail Singh. Talking to newsmen in Belgrade, the Yugoslav deputy foreign minister, Mr Budimir Loncar, said several international issues figured during the talks and both the countries shared identical views. These include South Africa, Cambodia, Afghanistan, and West Asia. The Yugoslav minister also welcomed India's initiative for the creation of Africa Funds. He said Yugoslavia is ready to work with India to do whatever possible to make the fund a success. The creation of the fund is a great political achievement for the Nonaligned Movement, he added.

Mr Loncar said his country has agreed to increase bilateral trade with India. The transaction might include some military items. He said more nontraditional items will be included. He however, declined to elaborate and only said this will be of a more economic nature to balance the bilateral trade. The Yugoslav minister added that military cooperation between the two countries has been a continuous process for long. He said an Indian defense delegation is currently visiting Yugoslavia to discuss and identify areas of collaboration.

The Yugoslav minister also welcomed the dialogue initiated by India to find a peaceful solution to the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka. On Afghanistan, he said the two countries wanted withdrawal of foreign troops with a guaranatee of maintaining an independent and nonaligned position of that country.

ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

Received By Mikulic

LD011428 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1143 1 Nov 86

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Nov (TANJUG) -- Economic relations between Yugoslavia and Italy are developing successfully and there is a need for further involvement in realizing joint programs of production, joint investment, industrial cooperation and so on. This was stressed in talks between Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Salvatore Formica, minister of foreign trade of the Italian Republic, who is on an official visit to our country.

In the talks, in which Nenad Krekic, federal secretary for foreign trade, also took part, views were exchanged on Yugoslav-Italian economic relations, Yugoslav cooperation with the EEC of other topical issues of international economic relations.

Particular attention was devoted to questions of scientific-technological development, and in this connection readiness was expressed on both sides for Yugoslavia and Italy to engage in realizing specific programs in this area.

It was noted that there is a danger to the developing countries because of the policy of technological protectionism of the developed countries, which may lead to the emergence of a new form of colonialism -- technological colonialism. It was stressed that energetic steps must be taken within the international community to resolve the problem of the developing countries' debts, in order to alleviate their position and facilitate their more rapid development and involvement in the international devision of labor.

Mikulic and Formica concluded with satisfaction that overall relations between Yugoslavia and Italy are proceeding in a spirit of friendship and good-neighborliness.

Signs Protocol

AU011946 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Nenad Krekic, federal secretary for foreign trade, and Italian Minister Rino Formica have signed in Belgrade a protocol on the 15th session of the mixed committee for economic and technical cooperation. Dusica Jovanovic reports:

Italy is the hard currency market to which our country exports most, to the value of about $1 billion a year. Our federal secretary and the Italian minister were pleased to make statements and were prepared to talk with journalists.

In Nenad Krekic's assessment, the work of the mixed committee was successful. The two sides agreed to develop their trade cooperation even more, though even now it is at an enviable level, and they will do that especially as regards the export of our agricultural produce to Italy,

[Begin Krekic recording] We have also agreed, in a new field, and this is very important for us, to connect in the near future the existing scientific institutions that deal with new technologies and new research in Italy with our institutions in Yugoslavia so that we may work together in developing science and technology and so that new knowledge may freely circulate between our two countries, thus creating a basis for economic joint ventures containing new high technology.

We agreed to invest great efforts in the development of local border cooperation, for we have assessed it as a good way to also create friendly relations in the border regions. Among other things, it has been decided to open a new field in local border cooperation between the south and the south, that is to say, the south of Italy with the south of Yugoslavia. Within this framework, we have agreed in principle on some possible projects in which this cooperation could develop in the future.

We also attached great significance to the development of tourism in our Adriatic and to joint efforts to elevate this tourism to an even higher level with even better supply.

In conclusion, an agreement was signed on a very favorable credit the Italian side is giving to Yugoslavia, to the value of $70 million.

What Premier Craxi's government has done in the field of economic stabilization and progress in Italy has been assessed as extremely valuable by us, and we agreed that we will try to apply to our situation some experiences that have been shown to be very efficacious in the Italian economy, in Italian economic stabilization. We will exchange experts in this field so that we may try to apply in our practice what has been proved and has been shown to be good. [end recording]

Rino Formica, Italian foreign trade minister, confirmed Nenad Krekic's words and stated the following as being very important:

[Begin Formica recording, in Italian fading into Serbo-Croatian translation] We have set up four working groups whose task it is to examine problems in agricultural industry, in nonmetallic minerals industry, in cellulose, and in power industry. Both countries are interested in solutions. These fields also offer an opportunity for expanding cooperation between Italy and Yugoslavia. [end recording]

Rino Formica also pointed out that the mixed committee analyzed the possible forms of cooperation and joint appearance in third countries. He also expressed his satisfaction with his talks with Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council.

NONALIGNED DELEGATION CONTINUES EUROPE TOUR

EC Urged To Improve Sanctions

AU301037 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0300 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Members of the delegation of eight nonaligned countries have demanded of the EC in Brussels to impose considerably stricter sanctions against the racist regime in Pretoria. Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, is also in the delegation. According to Dizdarevic, the talks with the European Commission leaders were fruitful and useful.

Dizdarevic Speaks in Bonn

LD312348 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2140 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Bonn, Oct 31 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic said tonight at the end of a visit to the Federal Republic of Germany, where he stayed as a member of a nonaligned mission, that there is a growing disposition worldwide to fight the apartheid regime in the South African Republic. Everybody agrees that that order must be abolished, he said.

In a statement to the West German radio network WOR, Dizdarevic pointed out that in certain countries there is a very strong pressure from capital which is present with its interests in the South African Republic and which is opposed to sanctions.

The head of Yugoslav diplomacy said that nonaligned countries, at the end of the mission which has toured Western countries, will raise the problem of sweeping sanctions within the framework of the United Nations Security Council.

Dizdarevic Returns

LD312131 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2013 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Oct (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, returned to Belgrade tonight at the end of the mission of the eight representatives of nonaligned countries, who briefed a number of West European governments and the EC on the decisions of the eighth summit regarding the application of sanctions against the racist regime in Pretoria.

The special mission of the eight nonaligned representatives visited Rome, Brussels, Paris, London, and Bonn.

Members of this ministerial committee urging the introduction of sanctions against the regime in South Africa include representatives of Algeria, Argentina, Congo, India, Nigeria, Peru, Yugoslavia, and Zimbabwe. The committee was founded with the authorization of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare.

At Belgrade airport Raif Dizdarevic, head of Yugoslav diplomacy, was greeted by Nenad Radovanovic, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

STATEMENT ON NONALIGNED BRIONI MEETING

PM031057 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 26 Oct 86 p 20

[Unnukka Outinen dispatch: "Neutral Nations Have Common Line"]

[Text] Brioni -- The foreign ministers of the neutral and nonaligned nations in Europe have made public a joint statement in which they outline the countries' approach to the third CSCE follow-up conference which begins in Vienna in November. The statement was made public at the end of a 2-day meeting of the foreign ministers on the Yugoslav island of Brioni.

The foreign ministers note that the international situation is still worrisome despite certain signs recently that the tension that prevails in the world is decreasing. The ministers hope that international relations will improve during the Vienna conference and that the conference will lead to increased security and greater confidence in Europe. In the statement the ministers state that the second CSCE follow-up conference which ended in Stockholm in September should be continued as soon as the Vienna conference ends.

Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen said that the Brioni talks were productive and that the ministers succeeded in reaching total agreement on a joint statement. Yugoslav Foreign minister Raif Dizdarevic said that the talks were unofficial and that the atmosphere at the meeting was cordial and hopeful.

In their statement the ministers say that the Vienna conference should look into the possibilities of resuming the negotiations on confidence and security in Stockholm. The ministers also hint that a possible continuation conference in Stockholm should also discuss disarmament questions.

Finland supported the idea that questions with a direct bearing on disarmament should be discussed in Stockholm. Switzerland, however, was somewhat more reserved on the proposal. Swiss Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert said that the discussion of disarmament questions could lead to a situation in which small countries would also be forced to reduce their arms arsenals. This is something that Switzerland is not prepared to do, according to Aubert.

According to the ministers better use should be made of the possibilities contained in the so-called second basket of the CSCE process -- economic, scientific, and technological cooperation. They pointed out that there are already bodies that offer the possibilities of implementing such cooperation. According to the ministers an example of such a body is the UN Economic Commission for Europe, ECE.

The statement notes that the ministers attach particular importance to the need for cooperation in connection with major environmental accidents whose effects extend to neighboring countries. The ministers made no direct mention of Chernobyl, but Austrian Foreign Minister Peter Jankowitsch said at a press conference that the accident at Chernobyl brings new challenges to the Vienna conference.

The ministers noted that it is necessary to implement all the proposals contained in the Final Act from the first CSCE conference covering cooperation in various types of human activity. These questions form part of the CSCE process Third Basket covering contacts and communication between people in Europe and cultural cooperation and exchange.

In the past Finland has pointed out that communications and education are the sort of questions that can be discussed by an expert conference. According to Foreign Minister Vayrynen a conference on communications could be arranged as a forum in which experts and those working in the field could exchange views and ideas on current issues. In this way there would be no need to arrive at a final document, Vayrynen said.

At the Brioni meeting Vayrynen also talked about President Mauno Koivisto's speech 2 weeks ago at a meeting of the Paasikivi Society. In the speech Koivisto called for measures to improve confidence along European coasts. Malta in particular reacted positively to Koivisto's proposal, Vayrynen said.

Malta has proposed in the past that individual naval meneuvers should be discussed within the CSCE framework, but because the United States reacted negatively to the proposal Malta did not raise the issue at the Stockholm conference. Swedish Foreign Minister Sten Andersson also said that President Koivisto's ideas were very interesting.

The meeting ended with a reception hosted by Yugoslav President Sinan Hasani. The reception was arranged at the late President Tito's official residence for the foreign ministers of Austria, Finland, Sweden, Switzerland, Cyprus, Malta, San Marino, Liechtenstein, and Yugoslavia. Both the Cypriot and Maltese foreign ministers invited the neutral and nonaligned countries to new meetings. When these meetings are to be arranged will be decided at a later date.

INTERBANK TRADE AGREERMENT SIGNED WITH PRC

LD252059 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1928 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (TANJUG) -- An interbank agreement on a new manner of payment for a 40-million-dollar trade arrangement between Yugoslavia and China was signed in Bejing today.

Under the agreement, "Jugobanka" of Belgrade and a Chinese bank will exchange 20-million-dollar letters of credit to regulate trade without cash payments.

The Yugoslav firm "Interimpeks-promet" of Skopje and the Chinese national corporation for machinery import-export signed an agreement on barter trade in Beijing this summer. Seven central foreign trade firms will take part on China's part, and twenty production and trade organizations on Yugoslavia's.

Yugoslav companies will export refrigerators, equipment for poultry farms and juice production, bottling lines and installations for vegetable and fruit centers in China, and import predominantly rice, spices, consumer goods, pure silk fabrics and ball bearings.

SAWPY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM VISIT TO GDR

LD012203 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1807 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Nov (TANJUG) -- The SAWPY delegation led by Nenad Bucin, president of the Federal Conference of SAWPY, returned to Belgrade today from its visit to the GDR, where it stayed at the invitation of the National Council of the GDR National Front.

LCY'S RENOVICA MEETS WITH ASSEMBLY LEADERS

LD311906 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1212 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Oct (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Assembly, and also the assemblies of the republics and provinces, the FEC and all the sociopolitical forces with the LC as the most important one, must become involved in establishing conditions of economic activiy for next year. The security of ideological unity of specific development issues is a prerequisite for completing this exceptionally voluminous and important task successfully and on time.

This is one of the conclusions from today's meeting between Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and the highest-ranking officials in the assembly, led by President Ivo Vrandecic. The theme of the meeting was the tasks that should be carried out in the SFRY Assembly by the end of the year. Main attention was devoted to work on the preparation of the resolution for 1987 and to the adoption of a number of laws related to changes in the economic system.

An agreement in principle is said to exist in society according to which the way out of the crisis is sought on the basis of solutions contained in the long-term economic stabilization program, whereas in reality there is a very pronounced readiness to preserve the gained positions and thus slow down the necessary changes. This is particularly noticed in the work of the SFRY Assembly, the best indication of which is the frequently slow coordination of the laws and other documents.

However, there has recently been a quicker process of adopting measures and regulations in the SFR Assembly, but one still feels the need that sociopolitical organizations should act to a greater degree as a cohesive factor of society. It is also necessary, Renovica pointed out, to keep insisting on the work and responsibility to be open to the public, not only in the SFRY Assembly, but also at other levels. In connection with the forthcoming work in the Assembly, Renovica stressed that the mobility of delegates should not only be used in a formal act of coordination, but it is necessary in forthcoming discussions to obtain as realistic as possible a picture of the economic situation and find appropriate solutions for its improvement.

The fact that many of the planning tasks for this year will not be realized, and that last summer's measures did not yield the expected results, leads to a conclusion that in the process of preparing the resolution and the accompanying documents the emphasis must be on reality above all. The preparation of the proposed systemic laws should be directed in such a way that they are not called into question as the basic prerequisite for surmounting economic difficulties.

There was also a discussion about changes in the constitution and the law on associated labor. It was noted that there should be no hesitation regarding the changes in the "workers' constitution," and that draft changes should be submitted in January.

In connnection with the forthcoming coordination, the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium was informed today that a precisely-defined accord was reached on deadlines and responsibilities of all the participants in this work -- from the FEC and the republican and provincial assemblies to working bodies and the chambers of the SFRY Assembly. It was noted that the forthcoming work could be finished before the end of the year, and thus the adoption of temporary measures could be avoided.

KOSOVO DECIDES ON USE OF NATIONALITY FLAGS

LD011958 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1441 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Pristina, 1 Nov (TANJUG) -- The Presidium of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference at today's session unanimously supported the stances of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the Yugoslav Presidency and the SAWP Federal Conference on uniform regulations regarding the appearance and use of the flags of the nationalities. Kolj Siroka, a member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and the most senior leaders of Kosovo also took part in the work of the session.

In the stances of the Presidium and the Presidency of Kosovo on this question, which were disclosed today, it is stressed "that the most suitable solution is for the flag to have a red five-point star, of the same size as the one on the Yugoslav tricolor. This symbol, it goes on to say in these stances, would be incorporated in an appropriate place in the flags of the nationalities in Kosovo." [quotation marks as received]

The view was expressed at the session that the five-point star be located in the top left-hand corner, along with the traditional national symbols of members of the Albanian and Turkish nationalities. The size of these flags would be the same as the Yugoslav flag. In this way, it was stressed, one could get around the problem of the completely identical flag of the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia and the flag of Albania.

These flags of the nationalities, it was said, will always be used during state holidays and public events and ceremonies alongside the SFRY flag, the flag of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and the flag of the LCY, which must all be ensured a place of honor.

During personal and family celebrations and other events in the personal and family life of citizens, the flags of the nationalities are used, in accordance with political orientations and appropriate normative acts, alongside the SFRY flag. The presidium also supported the request for the question of the appearance and use of the flag of the nationalities in the country to be uniformly regulated by an agreement or a federal law. It was decided to take these stances to the public discussion that will go on in Kosovo until the end of November this year.

Briefs

KOSOVO INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT -- The industrial production of the Province of Kosovo for the 9-month period was 0.3 percent less than in the corresponding period of the previous year and 8.4 percent less than stipulated in the plan. [Excerpt] [Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 26 Oct 86 AU]